The

Sawyer-Jewell

Lineage.

BY

HORATIO GATES, B. D.,

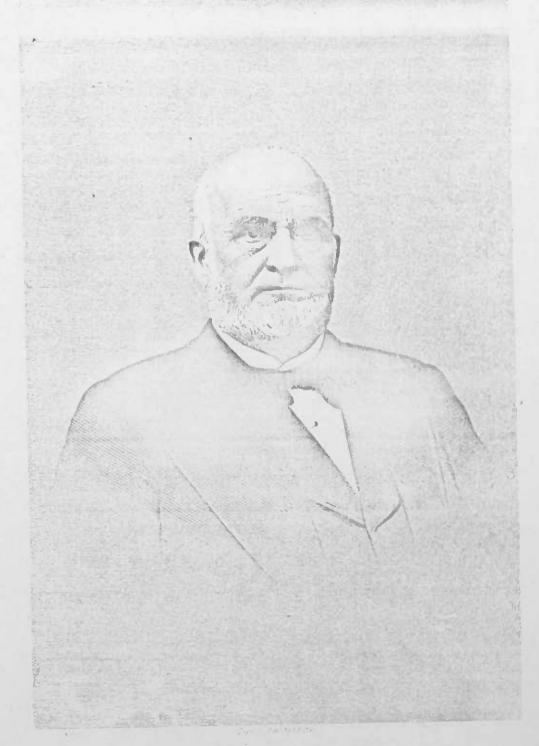
WRITER OF THE MONGGRAPHS AND CHARTS OF CAMP, YOUNG, McGEOCH, AIKENS, ETC.

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HON. PHILETUS SAWYER.



Philetus Sarryer



PREFACE.

"It is a noble faculty of our nature which enables us to connect our thoughts, our sympathies and our happiness, with what is distant in place or time; and looking before and after, to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our

posterity.

"There is also a moral and a philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of an alliance with excellence which is departed: and a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments and thoughts, it

may be actively operating on the happiness of those that come after."

Such are the words of Daniel Webster. In these later days their truth and reasonableness have received substantial confirmation.

The organization of Hereditary-Patriotic Societies, and the consequent necessity of authenticated pedigree to enjoy the privileges of their membership, effected a radical change in the method and scope of genealogical research and verification.

Through the rigorous searches which have been instituted into every available source of record, much that is of value to the linealist has been brought to light, and, while enriching his knowledge on one hand, has also exposed much that was fictitious on the other.

During these researches which have taken place from time to time, the truth of a chance saying was made manifest:—that in America could be found to-day the representatives of some of the oldest and most distinguished lines in the history of the Mother-Country.

For it is a well-known fact that three-fifths of the earlier settlers of the Hartford and New Haven Colonies, were the younger sons of knights

or gentlemen, and that many of the settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay sprung from the same class.

From the yeomanry of the Seventeenth century the gentry drew their main strength and staying qualities. For generations the yeoman stood as the representative of the independent possessors of the soil; some families tracing back far beyond the conquest, as shown by their land tenure, and their relation to the gentry of their times was a very close one.

The old marriage registers of certain shires and heralds' books, which have been examined in the preparation of this work, and of another on which the writer has been engaged, are full of entries corroborative of this statement. Many of the gentry married their daughters to yeomen and were proud of the alliance. The country gentlemen were not wealthy in the sense in which we understand the word; they lived upon the produce of their farms and their younger sons went into trade, while the daughters married into the yeomanry.

The illustrious house of Courteney, of Molland, may be said to have made it almost a custom to marry their daughters to yeomen. It is

related that a few years ago the late Earl of Devonshire, paying a visit to Molland, met on the roadway a hale old yeoman by the name of Moggridge, whose ancestress had been a Courteney. Stopping his carriage the earl held out his hand to him: "Cousin," he said, "jump into the carriage with me and let us have a ride together, we have not met in a hundred and eighty years."

The glimpse afforded us through the records of the old English life from whence came the pioneers of Plymouth, Salem, Hartford and New Haven, is very essential if we would understand the life of these colonists. It is impossible to draw a parallel between the English life of to-day, with its class distinctions, and that other life from which we, through our colonial ancestry, derive.

The landed gentry and the yeomanry of the Seventeenth century as classes have long since vanished from the land. Four things worked the ruin of the former—the emigration of the younger sons between 1628-1640, the losses in the ensuing civil wars, the extravagance of the period of the restoration, drinking and gambling. The flower of the yeomanry likewise suffered diminution. Many of them sold their possessions and departed for these shores rather than submit to royal op-

pression, and taxation without representation. Thus it came about that to this land there was a transplantation of the old English life, with many of its habits and customs retained in the main, though modified to meet the requirements of their new environment. It is also a fact, commonly overlooked, that from 1640 to 1820 there was practically no foreign emigration to the New England colonies, which remained a homogeneous and virile body, intensely proud of its pure English blood.

The Sawyer-Jewell Lineage well illustrates the fact we have mentioned above. Senator Sawyer through his Prescott ancestry and Henry Chapin Jewell through that of Chauncy, were both lineal descendants of King Alfred, and of the numerous baronial houses allied with the main stem.

Transplanted to the free air and varied environment of the wilds of America, the dominant traits of the stock seem to have reasserted themselves in new life and vigor, and in taking, in special instances, and in maintaining the leadership in the onward march of wealth and improvement.

As one writer has truly remarked, "there is something about the race and blood of Cerdic the Saxon, which is ever asserting itself. In every

generation from him, he can count descendants who possess the gifts of enterprise, energy and success: and are essentially leaders, born leaders, of their day."

In the preparation of this book every authority has been carefully examined and all references verified. And this care to make the setting worthy of the substance has extended far beyond the question of mere historical accuracy, and has included both the typographical and artistic presentation of the subject matter.

Despite the utmost care a few typographical errors have escaped the vigilance of three proof-readers. On page 267 first line, top of page for "Mary" read "Maria." On page 241, seventh line from foot, for "Senlin" read "Senlis."

On the chart there exist several errors of the types, which while corrected on the return-proof were not corrected by compositor. No. 45 Main line "d. Dec. 1, 1811" should read "b." No. 47, Main line, for "m. June 22," read "June 2." In Chase descent Nos. 5 and 6 read "b." for "d." in both.

On page 238 the quotation from a local paper of Lyons, N. Y., giving the date of Judge Jew-

ell's death as Saturday, the 20th of October, 1821, instead of the 10th of October, as in a family record, is correct.

In October, 1821, the Saturdays were the 6, 13, 20, 27; while the Wednesdays fell on the 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31 respectively.

The chart was not from the press of S. E. Tate & Co.

Among the authorities consulted in the progress of this work have been, Robertus de Monte, Chronica.; Rymer's Foedera, 1066-1391; Chronica de Mailros; Radulphus de Diceto I. Abbreviationes Chronicorum, &c.; Maurici Regan; Giraldus Cambrensis. Expugnatio Hibernica; Willelmus Parvus de Novobergo, Hist. Anglicano; Benedictus Abbas, Gesta Regis Henrici II.; Rogerus de Hoveden Chronica; The Fine Rolls; The Charter Rolls, Mem. 13, 2, 12 d. &c.; The Patent Rolls, Mem. 2, 9, 48, 19, 11, &c.; Coggshale; The Close Rolls, Mem. 8, d. 16; Roger de Wendover III.: 283. IV: 3; Grimaldi Roll; Ricardus Prior Hagustaedensis; Historia De Gestes regis Stephani; Henri de Huntingdon; Pipe Rolls, 2, mem. 1; Bromton; Leland Coll. III: 412, &c.; J. de Brakelonda 42, etc.; Domesday Book; Hist. Norfolk, I-IX.; Wiffen's

Memorial of the House of Russell; Sanford & Townsend Gov. Fam. of Eng. Chauncy Memorial; Jewell Family Record; Chapin Genealogy; Chase Records; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.; Heraldic Journal; Hist. Litchfield Co. Conn.; Hist. of Springfield; Cothren's Ancient Woodbury; Vermont Gazeteer; Prescott Memorial; Nicolas' Hist. Peerage; Ed. Bissaeus In Nicolaum Uptonum Notae, p. 89; Nourse's Lancaster; Upham Genealogy; Testa de Nevil; Calendarium Rotul., Pedigree of Bradshaighs; Banks' Extinct Peerage, I: 108; Betham's Baronetage, I: 34, etc.; Madox Hist. Exchqr.; Holland Watson's MSS.; Gregson's Fragmenta, 262, etc., and others noted in the text.

HORATIO GATES.

Milwaukee, April, 1902.



HON. PHILETUS SAWYER'S WASHINGTON RESIDENCE.





THE SAWYER DESCENT.



EDGAR PHILETUS SAWYER.

3

Edgar P. Sawjer



THOMAS SAWYER

or of ...

LANCASTER, MASS.

1617-1706.

The name of Thomas Sawyer is found first in this country among the Rowley records, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, as possessing property there in the year 1643. He was the son of John Sawyer, of Lincolnshire, England, who came to New England in 1636.

From the Annals of Lancaster, page 22, line 26, is found: "That Edward Brecke, Nathaniel Hadlocke, Wm. Carley, Thomas Sawyer, John Prescott & Ralph Houghton, or any fower of them, whereof the major part be freemen, to be for psent the prudential men of the sd. towne, both to se all allottments lajd out to the planters in due ppor-

tion to theire estates & also to order the prudentiall affayres vntill it shall appear to this Court that the place be so farre settled with able men as the Court may think it capable of giueing them full libtie of a toun shippe according to law."

Again on the 26th page, 4th line from foot: From Record of the General Court held at Boston, May 18, 1653: "That Edward Brecke, Nathaniell Haddock, William Kerley, *Thomas Sayer*, John Prescott and Ralph Houghton, &c, &c." (Grant as above.)

Among the subscribers to Laws and Orders, first enacted &c, under the empowerment of the General Court—"Those names yt Have subscribed to these Orders;" on page 30, the 9th name from top of page 30, occurs the name of *Thomas Sayer*. (Often so written for the fuller name "Sawyer,")

On page 34, foot of page: "The lott of Thomas Sayer is the first Lott Containing 20 acors on the South side of this Lott of Jno Prescot, butting and bounding as the former his *Entervale*. Ye Entervale Lott of Thomas Sayer, containing 20 acors Lyeth betweene two peells of Jno. Prescots Entervale Lott butting vpon Nashaway Riuer."

"Mens Estats to Draw Meddow & 2d Diui-

sion." Page 39. ibd. 1654. "These several Estats of the planters who by Couenant and according to the rules thereof haue engaged that theirby it may be known what shall be their prorcion of Land which by Couenant eurie planter may make claime vnto in a second third or other deuisions of Land and alsoe of medow within this towne of Lancaster."

The tenth name on list, first column, is that of Thomas Sawyer, rated at land valuation in the above division of £110.

The Lancaster records show that while he owned property there as early as 1643, he did not become a resident until 1647. He married Mary, the daughter of his neighbor, John Prescott, and had children, among them Caleb, born 1659. Over the grave of Thomas Sawyer in the old church-yard, the headstone records that he died the 12th September 1706, aged about 90. Upon the Sawyer house lot now stand the church and several dwellings of the 7th Day Adventist Society. An ancient dwelling with stone chimney was torn away, just in the rear of the present house, when it was built in 1812. These facts are found so recorded in Nourse's History of Lancaster.

The land of Caleb Sawyer is described and

bounded in the Annals of Lancaster. These lands were laid out for him on January 14, 1716-17. They consisted of 56½ acres of land on the easterly side of Bear Hill, where he lived at that time; the highway bounded it on the south.

It has been said that Thomas Sawyer, Sen., could neither read nor write, and there have been cited copies of wills and deeds as proving the assertion. But that Thomas could both read and write there is ample evidence. His signature stands in the Annals of Lancaster among many others, and in juxtaposition are found the names of others who could not write, at least did not write, their names on these occasions, where their mark is given. It was often the case in the early days that men who could both read and write did not always sign their names, but often used a mark, some of these personal marks being drawn with a simple elegance which intimates a knowledge of writing.

Thomas Sawyer was always foremost in the affairs of Lancaster. Was their representative, and an influential man in other ways.

His garrison house withstood successfully the several attacks to which it was subjected in the Indian wars which desolated Lancaster in the early times of its settlement: and many a family had

cause to thank the wisdom and skill which had planned so wisely and executed so substantially.

Thomas Sawyer, Sr., was a natural mechanic. He knew intuitively what to do where other men required suggestion. His work was always of the best, and possessed such lasting quality, that it and the name of the maker were synonymous of ster-

ling quality.

He was a man who handed down to his progeny his fine manly qualities of rugged honesty and fixedness of purpose. He was, from what I can glean from the records and traditions of the localities which knew him best, a proud man, in the best sense of that word. He was not a vain man, and hated sham and false pride with a just warmth. As to this trait of his, it is interesting to the student of heredity to note its transmission to some of his representatives in the present and the former generations. It is unfortunate that this characteristic has not been more appreciated by some who have attempted to write of the family in general.

To every man who is bred with a love and respect for his parents there must inhere a respect and reverence for his forebears. They are a growth from the same root. When it is declared by one of Thomas Sawyer's descendants that "they are

independent of all others so far as honor is concerned," there is sounded a note of vanity which would not have received the sanction of the sturdy, reverent and upright Settler of Lancaster.

The wife of Thomas Sawyer was Mary, a daughter of John Prescott. Prescott* was the leading Settler of Lancaster. In nearly every public document among the records of the town, or pertaining to it, the name of Mr. Prescott comes first. He was, with the Brecks, Sawyers and Houghtons, mentioned as being first among them; and this precedence seems to have been tacitly understood and accorded him as a leader in the founding of Lancaster. The descendants of Thomas Sawyer, therefore, represent the two leading men of the settlement—Prescott and Sawyer. It is worthy of note that from these two men have come lineally Statesmen, Lawyers, Physicians, Divines, skilled Mechanics, Capitalists, and some of the foremost Business Men of the country.

The sixth child and fifth son of Thomas Sawyer and Mary Prescott, his wife, was

Caleb Sawyer, born in Lancaster the 20th of April, 1659. The part of Lancaster he settled in, and which came to him by inheritance, was in due

^{*}See Prescott Descent.

Harvard. He thus is known as the founder of the Harvard branch of Sawyers. He married, Dec. 28, 1687, Sarah Houghton, born in Lancaster, Feb. 17, 1661, and daughter of Ralph Houghton and Jane, his wife.

Ralph Houghton, the father of Mrs. Sarah (Houghton) Sawyer, was one of the four first signers of the Lancaster Covenant in 1652. It is said, though on what authority I cannot ascertain, that he came to Lancaster from Watertown. Bond fails to identify him. At the time of his coming to Lancaster he was about 29 years of age. He was a fine penman-"the best among the pioneers." He was early elected Clerk of the town records, and was holding that position at the time of the Indian attack upon the town and their massacre of the inhabitants. He was admitted freeman in 1668. In 1673 he served as Deputy to the General Court, and again in 1689. He died some time after 1692, for in that year we find that he, with his wife, Jane, transferred the northern half of his house lot to his son Joseph. His seventh child and third daughter was Sarah, who married, as above, Caleb Sawyer.

Jonathan Sawyer, born 1690, one of the sons

of this marriage, married Elizabeth Wheelock in 1711. Their son, Caleb, was born in 172 , and is known as of Harvard. He later settled, it is said, at Westmoreland, N. H., and was the father of four sons. He was a soldier in Col. Wilder's regiment in the expedition against Crown Point in 1755. He served as Sergeant in Capt. Thomas Wilder's Company in 1757, and served also under Capt. Josiah Whitney. He died in 1815 in the ninetieth year-of-his age.

The names of his four sons were Caleb, Ephraim, Jonathan and Menassah. The biography of Ephraim, who became a Baptist clergyman of note, follows herewith.



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ADDITIONAL DATA REGARDING SAWYER LINE.

Capt. Jonathan Sawyer, born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1690, died in Harvard, Sep. 30, 1746. In his will, dated Sep. 23, 1746, and proved Oct. 17, 1746, he mentions the following children: Eldest son, Jonathan; second son, Caleb; youngest son, Manasseh; eldest daughter, Elizabeth; daughter Olive; daughter Sarah; daughter Lois; and he makes his wife and son Caleb, Execrs. To Calob was given "all my Rights in Lands Lying in Lomister he having his full porshon wt ye Rest of my Children. " (Worcester Probate.

Calob Sawyer, son of Capt. Jonathan & Elizabeth (Wheelook) Sawyer, born in 1720, married, probably in Harvard or near there, a wife Lydia, and their first child was born in Harvard, the rest of their children being born in Leominster. (Hist. of Harvard -Leominster Vital Records.)

The children of Caleb & Lydia Sawyer were as follows:

b. Jan. 13, 1740-1; mar. Aug. 1, 1762, Sarah Roggers. 1. Calob,

b. Dec. 8, 1742; mar. Oct. 6, 1767, James Butterfield. b. Aug. 14, 1744; undoubtedly died young. 2. Lydia.

3. Abijan,

Jonathan, b. Dec. 13, 1747; mar. Sep. 28, 1766, Sarah Battles.

b. Oct. 25, 1750; mar. July 12, 1767, Benj. Minott. 5. Botty, b. Aug. 26, 1752; mar. Nov. 24, 1768, Enos Burt.

Sarah, Ephraim, b. Sep. 19, 1756; mar. (1) Abigail; (2) Susanna 7.

Farnum; (3) Mary Bowers.

Manasseh, b. Mar. 27, 1759; mar. Mar. 11, 1779, Boulah How. The marriages of 1 & 4 were in Leominster. (Leominster Vital Recs.) The Marriages of 2, 5, 6 & 8 were in Westmoreland, N. H. (Westmoreland Town & Church Records.)

Feb. 23, 1741-2. Calob Sawyer of Harvard was deeded by his father, Capt. Jonathan Sawyer, in consideration of "Love Good Will and Affection," a tract of land in Leominster, (Wordester Deeds 26 - 531), and he removed that year to Leominster, where he lived for over 20 years.

May 30, 1766, Caleb Sawyer of Leominster, in consideration of 1340, sold his estate in Leominster, the deed being signed by Caleb Sawyer and Lydia Sawyer. Ack. Feb. 24, 1767. Rec. Feb. 26, 1767.

(Morcester Deeds 56 - 194.)

Oct. 24, 1766, Samuel Minott of Westmoreland, Province of New Hampshire, sold to Caleb Sawyer of Leominster, County of Worcestor, Province of Mass. Bay, in consideration of ±183. 6. 8. the following tracts of lend in Westmoreland, N. H.: "House Lott No. Twelve drawn by my own right & House Lott No. 32 Drawn by Michael Gillsons Right & 5 1/2 agree off of the South Side of House Lott No. 11 brawn by Caleb Hows Right & 13 1/2 acres off of the Northerly side of House Lott No. 10 Drawn by Abner Hows Right, also 39 acres of and lying upon the Easterly side of the street Reing Part of an 100 acres pitch Drawn by Philip Alexanders Right." Ack. Apr. 20, 1769. Rec. Oct. 30, 1771. (Cheshire Deeds 2 - 102.)

Caleb Sawyer and the urmarried members of his family moved to Westmoreland, N. H., in 1767, and the church records of Westmoreland show "Calco & Lydia Samper Admitted by a Letter from Leominster

April 10, 1767.

July 11, 1780, Caleb Sawyer of Westmereland, Co. of Chechire, No Ho, Yeoman, deeded to Ephraim Sawyer of Westmoreland, Co. and State aforesaid, Yeoman, in consideration of £20,000 lawful money of said State, all right, title, etc.. "Unto all the Land I now Own in Vostmoreland aforesaid with a Dwelling House and Barn Standing Thereon Except Ten acres the Westerly Side of yo Road at the Northerly End or side of said Lands Laying the vesterly Side of Said Road Said Ten Acres to be of an Equal wedth through Said Land and adjoins to Land of Ezekiel Mixer of Westmoreland aforsd and fifteen Acres laying ye Easterly side of the Road to be of an Equal Wedth & adjoins to Land to Land (sio) of Capt Daniel How in said Westmoreland. Ack. July 11, 1780. Rec. Jan. 16, 1784. (Ibid, 8-112.) (The 10 & 15 acre pieces referred to in the foregoing deed

must have been given to the son Manasseh, as he later on gives a

deed to them.)

Apr. 23, 1783, Ephraim Sawyer, Yeoman, and Lydia Sawyer and Abigail Sawyer, Seemsters, all of Westmoreland, Co. of Cheshire, N. H., deed to Timothy Bullock of same, in consideration of 1257. 10. 0. silver money, a piece of land containing 36 acres and 145 rods, also another piece containing 6 1/2 acres, also another piece containing 21 1/2 acres. The deed was signed by Ephraim Sawyer, Lydia Sawyer and Abigail Sawyer. Ack. Jan. 15, 1784. Rec. Jan. 16, (Ibid, 8 - 375.) 1784.

In the foregoing deed the name of the first wife of Ephraim Sawyer is seen. Lydia Sawyer, the wife of Caleb Sawyer and the mother of Ephraim, did not sign her dower rights in the deed from Caleb to Ephraim in 1780, which is probably the reason why the foregoing deed in 1783 was signed by Lydia, the mother of Ephraim,

as well as by Abigail, the wife of Ephraim.

Sep. 15, 1784, Ephraim Sawyer of Charlotte, in the State of Vermont, in consideration of 13, deeds to Timothy Bullook of West-moreland, N. H., 1 1/2 acres of land in Westmoreland. It may be supposed that this covered additional land that was not included in the deed of Apr. 23, 1783, or a resurvey of the land in that deed showed a larger amount in acres than was stated therein. This deed was Ack. Jan. 16, 1788, and Rec. Feb. 13, 1788. (Ibid, 15-187.)

It may be inferred from the foregoing deeds that the father, Caleb Sawyer, died between July 11, 1780, and Apr. 23, 1783. exact date of death of Lydia Sawyer cannot be given, but she was living Apr. 23, 1783, when she signed deed. It is possible that the death of a widow Sawyer in Keene, N. H., Mar. 27, 1798, may refer to her. (Keene Vital Records, p. 224.)

Rev. Ephraim Sawyer, son of Caleb & Lydia Sawyer, was born in Leominster, Mass., Sep. 19, 1756, and died in New Haven, Vermont, Oct. 14, 1827. His gravestone is in the cemetery in New Haven and his grave is marked with a Revolutionary emblom. He was a soldier in the Revolution and the record of his service is seen in the

New Hampshire Rolls. Ho moved with his parents from Loominster to Westmoreland, marrico in the latter place or its vicinity his first wife, whose name was Abigail, and the deeds which have been quoted from show that he was living in Westmoreland in 1783, but as being in Charlotte in 1784. A few years after, his wife Abigeil having developed consumption, he endeavored to take her back to the old place, Westmoreland, but when within thirty miles of there she died, and it is

not known where she was buried. (History of the Baptists in Vermont, by Crocker, 1913, pp. 129-132.)

The vital records of Keens show the death of a child of Ephraim

Sawyer, Apr. 5, 1790. (Keene Vital Records, p. 224.)

The records in the office of the Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vt., show that Henry Wiswell, Jr., and Naoma Sawyer were married in Whiting, Vt., Mar. 17, 1807.

The foregoing statements are certified to June 26, 1915, by

Alter Tolum Genealogist.

ARRICLE IN THE "SOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT", MONDAY, NOVAMBER 2, 1925.

SAWYER. Some time ago a query appeared in the Transcript regarding the Rev. Ephraim Sawyer. I am not sure whether or not an answer has appeared, so am sending the following fragmentary extracts from a pamphlet now before me, of which the title-page reads: "Biographical eketoh of Eld. Ephraim Sawyer, containing an account of his early trials: call to the ministry, and labors in the cause of divine truth, etc. Written by Whitfield Walker, Whiting, Vt., E. Poultney, Vt.: J. E. Seaver, Printer. - Observer Office, 1846."

"Elder Ephraim Sawyer was born in Leominster, Mass., Sept. 19th, 1756, of pious parents of the Fresbyterian school."

"I had almost forgotten to mention, that previous to his (Ephraim's) marriage, (which took place when he was 22) his father impelled by the pioneering spirit of the times, removed with his family far into the wilderness, to Westmoreland, N. H. There they were exposed to the numberless hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country, infested with savages.

"His country was then in the midst of its struggle for independence. He heard, and promptly answered her call, by entering her service as a common soldier."

"The hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life had so impaired his health that ere the time of his enlistment had expired, he hired a substitute and returned to the bosom of his family."

Having joined "the Baptist Church in Westmoreland, N. II., then under the pastoral care of Elder Ebenezer Bailey," he removed about three years later, "to the town of Charlotte in Vermont, near Lake Champlain." From Charlotte, which was "his residence for a number of years," he removed to Grand Isle, Vt."

"His wife, far gone in consumption, died while they were on the way to Westmoreland to visit her parents, at some point unnamed, where they had put up for the night, about thirty miles from their destination.

"His wife was a lifeless corpse - his children were, most of them, in their helplessness and he was among strangers, and without the means of procuring the desired assistance to convey her remains to Westmoreland for interment." In this situation, "he stepped to the door of the inn - his eye met and recognized a brother-in-law who resided in the vicinity of Westmoreland, passing with an empty sleigh."

During his stay in Westmoreland his youngest child also died. The following spring (1790) he left his surviving children in the care of friends in Westmoreland, and went to Whiting, Vt., where during the summer and fall he worked "chopping and clearing land for Gideon Walker, one of the earliest settlers of the town." Here his work as a minister tentatively began in con-

junction with Messrs. Chamberlain and Phelms, the Inter of whom was a latter of whom we became acquainted with a young lady named Susanna Farnum, to whom he was married in about eleven months after the death of his wife." Soon after, accompanied by another family, he with his wife and one son, a boy of ten or eleven, started by sleigh for the Genesee Valley, "then a howling wilderness with only here and there a family."

In due time they "arrived at the place of destination, now called Geneseco, about thirty miles from the city of Rochester." Here his second wife, and an infant of eight days, died from the prevailing malaria-he being himself too ill to sit up. Having recovered, he and his son returned to Whiting in the summer of 1792, with the same family with whom they had left.

The same year "he gave himself to the ministry without reservation," beginning his labors "in Cornwall, near the Lemon Fair." He continued there for nine years, preaching also in all the adjacent towns. June 3, 1798, he married "a worthy maiden lady, by the name of Mary Bowers."

For about five years, beginning in 1805, he was paster of a church in Granville, N. Y., from which he was released to engage in evangelistic work, bending "his course eastward in the direction of the sea-shore." Removing his family to Rehoboth, Mass., in 1806, "he continued his labors in that region five years."

His biographer is obligingly explicit with regard to Elder Sawyer's various places of residence. For three years he held a pastorate at Shoreham, Vt. In 1814 he returned to Rehoboth, where he remained till 1821. That year he visited the children of his daughter Naomi at Whitehall, N. Y., she and her husband, Capt. Wiswell, having died some three months apart. In the fall of 1821 he removed to Bridport, Vt., and the following year to Orwell, where he stayed three or four years. After a brief residence at Addison "he made his last removal to New Haven (Newhaven, Vt.) and here remained until the time of his death," October 14, 1827.

Of his five children by his first wife three were living in 1846Ephraim, Betsey, and Polly, all of whom married. Mrs. Naomi Wiswell, as above
stated, died about 1821. "By his last wife he had ten children, four sons and
six daughters, the first-born of whom died in infancy. Nine arrived to mature
age, and were married, except one son, who died in Mass., at the age of 27 years,
about the time of the death of his father." One of the daughters by his third
wife was the wife of "Elder Henry Baldwin, a man well known in the Baptist community."

Elder Sawyer's widow was still living at the date of Mr. Walker's pamphlet.

"He commenced his labors in the ministry at the age of 36 years, and continued almost without interruption thirty-four years. During this period be delivered 13,000 discourses, travelled 70,000 miles-5000 of which were on foot-attended thirty-three revivals, and baptized 1500 persons."

"Vital Records of Leominster, Mass.," gives the births of the following children of Caleb and Lydia Sawyer: Lydia, Dec. 8, 1742; Abijah, Aug. 14, 1744; Jonathan, Dec. 13, 1747; Betsey, Oct. 25, 1750; Sarah, Aug. 26, 1752; Ephraim, Sept. 19, 1756; Manassa, March 27, 1759.

Caleb Sawyer, son of Jonathan, was baptized in Lancaster, June 19, 1720-undoubtedly the father of Elder Ephraim Sawyer.

Copies to right Holm

man, or H. 17th



THE REVEREND & & &

EPHRAIM SAWYER,

1756-1827.

The Reverend Ephraim Sawyer was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, on the 19th of September, 1756. He was the son of Caleb Sawyer, but so far, investigation has failed in ascertaining the name of his mother. He was fifth in descent from John Sawyer, who came to this country from Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1636, and fourth in descent from Thomas Sawyer, who, born in 1617, became one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Lancaster, Massachusetts.

The Reverend Mr. Sawyer married in 1778, when he was some twenty-two years of age, and some few months following the removal of his father to Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

Shortly after his marriage he enlisted in the Colonial forces, and served out his enlistment, which was for a short term.

The section of country into which he and his father penetrated for settlement, was a wild region, and, at that time, full of perils from savage beasts and no less savage men, and harrassed by the depredations and raids of unprincipled Tories. After remaining a few years in this part of the country, Mr. Sawyer removed his family to Charlotte, Vermont, not very far from Lake Champlain. Here he staid a few years and then removed to Grand Isle, in the same state, where his wife's health became so precarious, through the ravages of consumption, that he determined to take her to Westmoreland, New Hampshire, as speedily as he could.

She died, notwithstanding, en route, and his life was made yet sadder by the loss of his youngest child a short time after the decease of his wife.

In the spring of 1790 he took a trip to Whiting, Vermont, and there met and married his second wife, Susanna Farnum, a woman of estimable character.

From Whiting, Vermont, he removed to the Genesee Valley, taking his wife and one son with him, and settling at Geneseco, about thirty miles

from Rochester. Here his wife succumbed to the inroads of the prevalent disease of that section, and died of malarial troubles, after the birth of her first child, whose death is recorded very soon after that of the mother. Mr. Sawyer's means, after these afflictions, being soon exhausted, he concluded to return to Whiting, which he did in the summer of 1792. He did not stay long in Whiting, but went to Orwell in a few months after his return, and worked at manual labor.

It was while in the midst of these hardships, that he exhibited one of the noblest traits of Christian character, and which eloquently in itself, depicts the deep religious nature of the man, and proves his sincerity. It explains also how he was able at all times and under all circumstances, to so impress those whom he met with the reality and the vitality of Christianity, that his ministry was always fruitful of lasting results.

When facing many difficulties and trials at this period of his life, he gave himself to the Christian ministry, and preached in Cornwall, near Lemon Fair, for nine years. Here he met and married his third wife, a most worthy lady named Mary Bowers, in 1798. In 1801 he removed to Granville, New York, where he became pastor of

the Baptist church. It was while in this pastorate that he gave himself entirely to evangelistic work. He began his labors as an evangelist, so far as we can ascertain, in Connecticut, going from there, after thorough and successful work, into the state of Massachusetts.

From Massachusetts he extended his journeys into Rhode Island and preaching wherever the opportunity offered. In 1806 he removed his family to Rehoboth, and labored there and at points adjacent until 1811, when, acceding to urgent calls, he visited the county of St. Lawrence, New York, as a general missionary. We are told that he started for this region with "his family and their earthly substance stowed in a one-horse-carriage."

When he reached Whiting, in Addison county, where his daughter was residing, he tarried for a season to recruit his strength; yet, as occasion offered, even here, he was instant in preaching the word and doing effective work. After a while the church in Shoreham gave him a call, and he accepted it. Soon after entering on these duties, the war of 1812-15 broke out, and St. Lawrence county, being a frontier county, open

to every attack and invasion of the enemy, he, with many others, retired inland.

From Shoreham he again visited Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and making this place his headquarters, he labored dilligently, despite failing health, in the adjacent country.

Here he remained for some seven years, or until 1821. Then he moved to Whitehall, New York, where he visited his son-in-law, Captain Henry Wiswell, then, in common with the father, in sorrow over the loss of his wife. From Whitehall he went to Bridport, Vermont, remaining there a year; and from thence to Orwell, which continued his home for some four years. From Orwell he made a brief visit to Addison, on clerical duty, and went from there to New Haven, Connecticut, where he "fell on sleep," October 14, 1827, in his 72d year.

Reverend Ephraim Sawyer, by his first and second marriages, was the father of six children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving four, a son and three daughters, lived to maturity and became the heads of families. By his third marriage, he was the father of ten children, four sons and six daughters.

One of these children died while an infant.

Eight of the nine children surviving, married; the ninth, a son, died unmarried, aged 27. names of the children of Rev. Mr. Sawyer by his first marriage were: Ephraim, Betsy (Elizabeth), Polly (Mary) and Naomi, the wife of Captain Wiswell, of Whitehall, N. Y. The last sermon preached by Mr. Sawyer, was in June prior to his death. From the date of preaching this sermon, his bodily weaknesses increased so rapidly, that he could rarely leave his house, and for some seven weeks before his death, he was confined to his room. During the last seven months of his life he was not an instant free from pain, much of it of a very agonizing character, but which he bore with his accustomed fortitude, without a murmur or complaint.

It was at the age of thirty-six that he began the work of the ministry, and for nearly thirty-four years, without any interruption, he continued steadfast, an active preacher and minister of God's word. In this period he delivered some 10,000 discourses, traveled about 70,000 miles, many thousands of which were on foot, attended 33 revivals, and baptzied over 1,500 people. The same horse which he had owned for twenty-one years, drew his remains to its earthly resting place.

On his tombstone, erected by his brethren in the ministry to his memory, the following inscription was placed:

THE REVEREND EPHRAIM SAWYER, Died Oct. 14, A.D. 1827, Aged 71 Years, After a successful ministry of 34 years.

"Lamented—not less loved than mourned,
Friend of the world—the world too, was thy friend;
Now blest its lot whilst thou here sojourned,
The world to cheer—enlighten and befriend."

Ephraim Sawyer, the only son of Rev. Ephraim Sawyer by his first marriage, was born in New Hampshire. He married Mary Parks, born 1787, and who died in 1830. He lived in New Hampshire and Vermont, finally settling in the State of New York, in Essex county, at Crown Point, where he was a farmer and blacksmith.

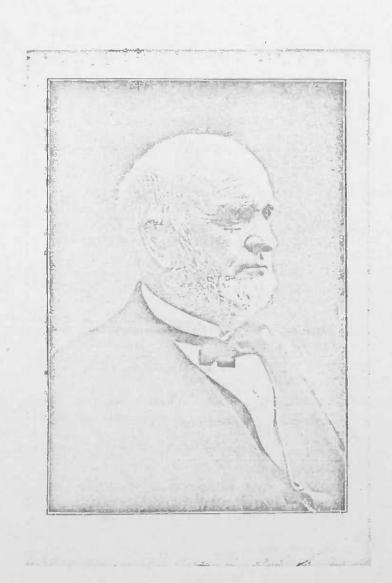
He was the father of five sons and five daughters: Chauncey Parks, Ephraim, Mary, Juliet, Philetus H., Alonzo J., Andrew, Naomi, Jane and Lucy.

The following excellent biographical sketch of Philetus, the third son of Ephraim Sawyer and Mary Parks, is from the pen of Judge Gary,

reprinted from the Magazine of Western History, for August, 1889, with the addition of such notes and other matter of interest as has been found necessary in bringing the sketch down to the present writing.



HON. PHILETUS SAWYER.





HON, PHILETUS SAWYER,

1816 - 1900.

In the first half of the nineteenth century the conditions of life among the people of the northern states of this country were very different from those now existing. Daily toil, bread earned by the sweat of the brow, by unflinching application of the physical or mental faculties, or both, from youth to age has always been the lot of the great majority. But the toilers in shops, on farms, in mills or factories, of to-day, live in the daily enjoyment of comforts, which were unattainable luxuries or entirely unknown to their predecessors of half a century ago.

Yet, to them, in their generation, the conditions which would seem to us so hard, caused no more discontent than attends the lot of men any-

where, who can see a hope, or prospective opportunities, for bettering their condition, and are spurred on, by such discontent as they do feel, to make the best they may of the opportunities they have.

Everywhere, in our own land, are found men who have worked their own way, from lowly and humble beginnings, to places of leadership in the commerce, the great productive industries, and management of the veins and arteries of the traffic and exchanges of the country. Not unfrequently they are found among the trusted leaders and representatives in the councils of the state and the nation.

It is one of the glories of our country that this is so. It should be the strongest incentive and encouragement to the youth of the country that it is so.

Prominent, and, in some respects exceptional, among this class of men is the subject of this sketch—a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known, and most of all, where he is best known. The biography of such a man, however briefly told, should, at least, trace the causes of what has been, in some respects, a phenomenally successful career.

Philetus Sawyer was one of a family of five brothers and four sisters, of whom he and one sister* are now the only survivors.

He was born in Rutland County, Vermont, September 22, 1816. When he was about a year old his father moved with his family to Essex County in the State of New York, and located at Crown Point. He was a farmer and a black-smith, who became embarrassed and impoverished by signing notes with others, and was a man of scanty means and humble ambition.

The sons of men in his station, in that day, were not a burthen to be borne and toiled for until they should go out into the world for themselves. A family of boys on a farm was to the father a source of prosperity, which gave him great advantages over his poor neighbor whose operations were limited to the capacity of his own labor or carried on with hired help.

So the young Philetus, at an early age, began to take his share in the "chores" around the farm and house and shop, and as his years and stature increased and his muscles grew stronger, it was in the natural course of events that while yet a mere youth, he should take upon himself the work of

*Mrs. Lydia A. Shaw, Garden Grove, Iowa.

a man. The summer that he was fourteen he worked out for the munificent wages of six dollars per month.

On the west shore of Lake Champlain, where the rocks and ravines of the Adirondack mountains leave but a narrow margin, and at some points none, of arable land, hard, continuous toil, was a condition precedent to a supply of the necessaries and most common comforts of existence. Under such conditions the wants of the body necessarily take precedence of those of the intellect. The educational advantages of the boys were limited to the annual three months' winter term of the common schools during the brief period between early childhood and stalwart youth.

Among the pines of the Adirondack region, at that time, the business of lumbering was carried on in a primitive fashion, and in the woods and at a neighboring saw-mill Mr. Sawyer, at an early age, became initiated in the business in which afterwards he laid the foundation and reared the superstructure of a fortune which, in his most hopeful dreams in those days, would have appeared impossible.

It was a wild, and, with exceptional small areas of land here and there, a barren and sterile

region in which he grew up to manhood. But Nature, which yielded subsistence only to persistent toil, was in another respect more bountiful.

The salubrious atmosphere of a mountainous region was conducive to health. In the forests roamed then wild deer, wolves and bear, and an occasional panther. The mountain streams abounded with speckled trout. These furnished sport enough for the scanty time that could be given to sport. The eternal hills reared their rocky crests, a perpetual background to the westward landscape, and across the limpid waters of Lake Champlain was spread the verdant panorama of the hills and mountains of Vermont.

The character of men is affected by the natural aspects of the country in which they are reared. The mention of his native land will bring a light to the eye of the hardy Switzer or Scotch Highlander, which it will not bring to that of the emigrant from the sterile plains of Pomerania or the dyke-protected fields of Holland.

So the region in which Mr. Sawyer's youth was spent produced robust men and women—robust both physically and intellectually.

The legal proposition that the father is entitled to the services of his minor children was one of

Mr. Sawyer reached the age of seventeen he was a strong, vigorous youth; ambitious, self-reliant and eager to commence the work of making his own way in the world. His father wanted money; he wanted to be master of his own time; and a bargain was easily made. He borrowed one hundred dollars from an older brother and paid it to his father for his own services for the next four years. Before the time expired his debt to his brother was paid, and he had given himself two more winter terms in the district school, from his savings as a saw-mill hand.

The education which could be acquired in a few winter terms in the district schools of that time was of the most elementary kind. The written law required that the teacher should be able to read, write, and cipher to the rule of three. The unwritten law required that he should not spoil the children by sparing the rod.

The ambition of young Sawyer was of that practical kind which an intelligent, energetic youth would be almost certain to have under such circumstances—the ambition to rise above the hard conditions which surrounded his youth, and to acquire a competency as soon as energy, pru-

MRS. HOWARD G. WHITE.

(EMMA MARIA SAWYER.)

1855—1896.

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF

PHILETUS SAWYER.



dence and industry would enable him to do so. Great wealth and high position were not included in his expectations.

But he was not one to rely entirely upon the labor of his own hands for the achievement of even such limited results as he aspired to. Being gifted with both brains and muscle, he used both, and was soon operating the mill, at which he worked, under contract, sawing "by the thousand."

It was one of those water-power saw-mills of primitive construction, of the kind in which the saws were stramed in a frame, which are facetiously spoken of by more modern lumbermen as "going up to-day and coming down to-morrow."

Operating a mill with a capacity for sawing two or three thousand feet of lumber per day, was a slow method of acquiring wealth, under the most favorable circumstances.

Before Mr. Sawyer was twenty-five years of age, in 1841, he was married to Melvina M. Hadley, a young lady of an adjoining town, eminently qualified for a help-meet to such a man, in every situation and station of his career. December 4, 1842, his son and present partner, Edgar P. Sawyer, was born.

Fourteen years after he had purchased the remainder of his minority from his father, in the fall of 1847, Mr. Sawyer, then thirty-one years old, with his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, joined the tide of emigration then flowing from the East to the great West.

By industry, economy and good management he had succeeded in accumulating a capital of about two thousand dollars, with which to try his fortune in a new country—the slow but steady accumulation of ten years. Ten years of hard work they had been; but they were also years of training—of education, by observation and experience—which fitted him to see and take advantage of the opportunities which the new country was to offer.

It is not unusual to speak of the early lives of men who have risen to eminence from the ranks of the poor, as a struggle with poverty.

In the case of Mr. Sawyer, although he commenced at seventeen with only his hands and brain and a good physical constitution, his life to this period was not in the proper sense a *struggle*. The great lesson of his career for the young and ambitious is not that he *struggled* and succeeded against adverse conditions.

It is that he succeeded, as any young man with health, common sense and will may succeed, by industry, sufficient will and self-denial to keep his expenditures below his earnings, and the use of such opportunities as he had. These are what constitute thrift, and lead to a success which will be measured largely, in its extent, by the natural endowments of the individual.

He did not attempt to discount the future, nor waste time waiting for better opportunities. He did not scorn the opportunity to accumulate two hundred dollars a year in the hope of finding a more brilliant opportunity to accumulate more rapidly.

Doubtless it was hard work and a slow advance, but it was not a *struggle*. The result was as certain as the result of human plans can be. The contingency of sickness, or of disaster from the elements, were the only contingencies.

It is step by step, and not by great strides or bounds, that men who rise in the world begin to rise—a truism which young men who will not deny themselve at present for the hope of ease and comfort in the future, are apt to forget or ignore. Such young men might profit by studying and imitating the early part of Mr. Sawyer's life.

A pleasant anecdote connected with his removal to the West illustrates, somewhat, one trait of his character which will be referred to hereafter,

When he was starting upon his westward journey, an older brother, who lived and died a farmer on the Ticonderoga flats, asked how much money he had. He answered that he had two thousand dollars secured in his belt, but the amount in his pockets he did not know. Upon counting, it was found to be one hundred and ninety-nine dollars. His brother handed him a dollar, with the remark, "Now, remember, that when you started for the West, you had just twenty-two hundred dollars."

Years afterward, when the brother had become an old man, and Mr. Sawyer had become wealthy and held an honored position in the Senate of the United States, he was at one time visiting his old home and his brother.

Seeing, or imagining that he saw some indications of depression or uneasiness in his brother's manner, Mr. Sawyer inquired if he was in debt. The brother, rather reluctantly, admitted an indebtedness of about twelve hundred dollars, which, from a falling off in the profits of his farm, and

his increasing age, began to worry him. Mr. Sawyer ascertained the names of the creditors, and, on the next day, went out and bought up all of his brother's outstanding paper, took it to his home and delivered it to him.

"I am not giving you this," said he; "I am paying my debt to you."

His brother looked somewhat mystified. "What debt?" he inquired.

"Do you remember," said Mr. Sawyer, "giving me a dollar when I started for the West? This is that dollar with the accumulations. I have made about that amount with it."

"Ah!" said the brother, seeing the merry twinkle in the Senator's blue eyes, "I wish I had given you ten or fifteen dollars more."

Mr. Sawyer removed to Wisconsin and settled upon a farm which he purchased in Fond du Lac County.

Many ambitious men emigrated to the West in those days hoping and expecting to become leaders among the people of the new country, and to reap the honors of political preferment.

Mr. Sawyer had no such expectation. The profits of a saw-mill as he had known them were not very great. Farming on the rich soil

of his new home promised, at least, equal reward for his labor and time, and his ambition, then, was only to own a good farm, well improved and well stocked, which in his declining years should secure the comforts of life and freedom from the necessity for constant toil, when hard work might become irksome or beyond his strength.

This was the humble ambition with which he, like many others, sought and found a new home in the great Northwest. Some realized it, many did not. A brief experience satisfied Mr. Sawyer that he had not selected the best field for the exercise of his energy and industry.

What his future history would have been, if he had remained upon that farm, it is not easy to conjecture. But, judging from the character of the man and the causes which have led to his present position, it is not probable that he would have remained in obscurity if he had remained there.

That he shortly would have been chairman of the town board, and an active and influential member of the county board of supervisors, and a member of the state legislature, those who know his history could hardly doubt.

But he would never accept public office, to

SAWYER RICH WHITE.

1883—1885.



the serious detriment of his private business. Speculation on the subject is useless, for he did not remain on the farm.

It happened—fortunately perhaps—that there were two seasons of short crops, following his settlement there. This was discouraging. Two years of toil without some remuneration was a new experience to him.

Only a short distance away the great pineries of the Wolf river held out tempting inducements to lumbermen. The work of the farmer was monotonous; if to continue unremunerative, unendurable. His decision was soon made. The farm was disposed of, and in December, 1849, he removed to the village of Algonia—now in the city of Oshkosh.

The previous winter he had worked for small wages in the pineries. There were no railroads in Wisconsin at that early day, and the market for the Wolf river lumber was only the local market. The country was rapidly filling up with the emigration from the East. The new comers and the old settlers whose residence had acquired the antiquity of two or three or half a dozen years, were alike anxious to make all the improvements they could.

Houses and barns were needed everywhere, with

a constantly increasing need. Thirty, forty, even fifty miles came teams hauling pork, hams, flour and other necessaries, and hauling back loads of lumber.

But there was no money except what immigrants brought in their pockets, and many of the lumbermen of those days being men of limited means, failed to make their business profitable.

Rates of interest were enormous, and those who undertook to make credit do the work of capital, generally succumbed under their rapidly growing burthens.

There was a saw-mill in the village of Algoma, which had nearly or quite ruined its owners. This mill Mr. Sawyer operated successfully in the season of 1850 upon a contract by the thousand feet. Then he rented the mill and operated it on his own account, until 1853, with reasonable success.

Fond du Lac, seventeen miles south of Oshkosh at the foot of Lake Winnebago, was then the most thriving town in Northern Wisconsin.

To it centered the trade of a large area of fertile country, and as a point for the distribution

of lumber by wagon and sleigh loads, it had great advantages.

In 1853 Mr. Sawyer formed a partnership with Messrs. Brand & Olcott, lumber manufacturers and dealers of Fond du Lac, and purchased the mill which he had been operating.

The mill was improved, and soon rebuilt, and the production increased, and, thereafter, until railroads opened an outlet to more distant markets, a large part of the production of the mill was shipped upon sailing vessels to Fond du Lac, where it was sorted, piled and marketed.

Mr. Olcott retired from the firm in 1856, and the firm of Brand & Sawyer continued the business until 1862.

Marked success in the lumbering business during that period was exceptional. The history of Oshkosh and Fond du Lac was dotted with the wrecks of lumbering enterprises.

The best illustration of the sagacity and success with which the business of Brand & Sawyer had been continued, is the fact that in 1862 Mr. Sawyer purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Brand, at an advance of over seventy thousand dollars above his original capital in the business.

The following year his only surviving son,

Mr. Edgar P. Sawyer, was taken as a partner in his general business, and since that time the firm has been P. Sawyer & Son, a firm whose word has always been as good as their bond, and their bond as good as gold.

So much of the details of Mr. Sawyer's life, before he became conspicuous in public life, it is necessary to know, to understand truly the character of the man, and the reasons that made possible his exceptionally long and prominent career in public life.

The details and statistics of his subsequent business operations, through which he has become a man of great wealth, might be interesting for the gratification of curiosity. But the purpose in view is not to write a full biography, but to portray, as well as the writer can, a character which is, in many ways, a worthy example for imitation, and an honorable career.

It was, of course, that when such a man began to have any surplus capital, beyond the requirements of his regular business, he would seek for it profitable investments, and it was natural that his investments should be largely such as the business itself suggested—in pine timber lands.

It was natural, too, that in the hands of a man

MRS. CHARLES CURRY CHASE.

(MARIA MELVINA SAWYER.)

MARRIED JUNE 24, 1886.



of his shrewdness and sagacity, accumulated capital should continue to accumulate with accelerating rapidity, and be distributed in a diversity of investments. In this respect his history is not very different from that of many sagacious financiers.

From the foundation of the National Bank of Oshkosh—one of the most solid financial institutions in Wisconsin—he has been one of its directors and officers, and is connected as a stockholder and director with several others. As a stockholder in extensive mills on the Menominee river and elsewhere, and extensive lumber yards in Chicago, he retains a connection with the business of his earlier life.

The difference between his mill at Menominee turning out a hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber in a day, and the old water-power mill at Crown Point, sawing two thousand feet, illustrates fairly the results of the industry, prudence and sound judgment which have characterized his life.

His sagacity, though more far-reaching than that of other men, was never over-reaching. No man questioned his integrity. No man claimed to have been defrauded by him.

A strong illustration of the character of Mr.

Sawyer as a business man may be found in one simple fact.

From the beginning of the logging and lumbering business in connection with the Wolf river pineries, contracts relating to the business—logging contracts as they are termed—and sawing contracts, have been prolific sources of litigation.

The calendars of the courts have teemed with such causes; courts and jurors have puzzled their brains over them; and lawyers have pocketed fees out of them.

Mr. Sawyer has made scores of such contracts—contracts to furnish supplies to the loggers and purchase the logs when run down; contracts with parties to put in and run logs by the thousand; contracts for sawing; contracts of every conceivable kind connected with, or, growing out of the lumbering business of that region—and he was never individually a party to a lawsuit.

His judgment of men was so accurate that those with whom he contracted seldom, if ever, tried to defraud him. His sense of justice or generosity frequently led him, when the result of a contract had been favorable to him, to add a gratuity after the settlement was completed.

So, exacting, honest and fair dealing, and deal-

ing honestly, fairly and generously himself, he has built up a large fortune and preserved the confidence, respect and esteem of those with whom he had dealings, and of all in his employment.

His habit, always, was never to exact more nor accept less than a fair day's work for a fair day's pay from those employed by him. His employes were usually glad to remain with him, and instances of generous rewards for long and faithful service, may be mentioned.

When he ceased to operate his old saw-mill at Oshkosh about 1874, there was a man who had been employed in it over a quarter of a century.

He had commenced a youth, and worked faithfully until he was nearly fifty. His accumulations in that time were in a house and lot, and home comforts—including a family.

He desired, when the mill closed, to get on to a farm. With Mr. Sawyer's assistance, he exchanged his little homestead for a farm upon which Mr. Sawyer paid twenty-five hundred dollars and took a mortgage from him.

The mortgage was held by Sawyer & Son, and they advanced a few hundred dollars more to enable the man to procure horses, machinery and tools for farming. But the profits of his agri-

culture did not enable the debtor to reduce the debt or meet the interest.

The man was approaching old age with a burthen which he could not drop and which was too heavy to carry.

Realizing the situation and necessary anxiety of the man and his wife, Mr. Sawyer concluded to relieve it, and one day he presented them with the note and mortgage with a full release and a receipted bill of P. Sawyer & Son for the account, with the remark:

"Now you do not owe a cent to P. Sawyer or to P. Sawyer & Son."

It was unexpected to them. It was not strange that their gratitude and happiness could find no better expression than tears. Probably there were three persons happy at that interview, and as Mr. Sawyer turned hastily away, perhaps it was as much to conceal his emotion as to avoid theirs.

A girl who had served faithfully in his family for many years became engaged to, and married a worthy, industrious man: Mrs. Sawyer's wedding gift was the fee simple of a comfortable house and lot, for a home, which Mr. Sawyer afterwards purchased from them for three thousand dollars. There were many other similar instances.

These instances are mentioned as illustrating a character. Instances in which he furnished capital to aid the energy of others in business enterprises, to their mutual advantage might be mentioned. And he seldom, if ever, suffered loss therefrom.

A brief account of his operations about the headwaters of the Wolf river will fairly illustrate his character and sagacity as a business man.

The method of supplying the mills at Oshkosh with logs, has always been to cut and haul the logs to the Wolf river and its tributaries, in the winter, and float them down the river in the spring. On the small tributaries dams were built at intervals, in which a head could be raised, and then the dams opened to create a flood, on which the logs below could be run.

Many years ago there were large tracts of very valuable pine timber around the head waters of the Wolf river, which were not accessible, because it was impossible to drive out the logs upon the streams, which were full of rocks and rapids and too small to float them out.

In 1868 Mr. Sawyer resolved to investigate this timber, and the chances for getting it out. He quietly spent several weeks tramping and

camping in the woods;—took experts with him to examine the river and tributaries, estimate the chances and expense of making such improvements, as would make it possible to get the timber out; and after such investigation quietly purchased large tracts of the best timbers at prices which, a few years later, would have been merely nominal.

A charter was procured for the Keshena Improvement Company, which was authorized to make the necessary improvements, and collect tolls upon logs run out through them. Its capital was \$100,000, of which a large part was taken by him, as others could not be induced to take it.

With about sixty men and several teams he went himself to start the work. Old woodsmen and rivermen doubted, or jeered at it. But the work went on and was successful, and untold millions of the best timber in Wisconsin was made accessible. The earnings have extended the improvements as fast as required, and paid handsome dividends.

After the first improvements were made Mr. Sawyer sold a section of his pine for \$50,000. The purchaser wanted him to make lower figures, which he declined to do, but offered to put in with the land \$5,000 of the stock of the com-

pany, on which thirty per cent. had been paid. The purchaser took the land, but declined to take the stock, because he feared there would be assessments on the stockholders.

"Well," said Mr. Sawyer, "I will keep the stock for you. You can call for it when you want it." Two or three years afterward, when its value was assured, he called for it, and it was transferred to him.

This illustrates his method of engaging in large enterprises. He took no blind chances. He investigated all the facts; calculated as closely as possible the cost and the results, and usually,—as in this case—the profits exceeded his expectations.

As illustrative of his business sagacity and alertness, the following anecdote relating to his purchase of Government lands in the early days is apposite:

"Mr. Sawyer spent two years tramping through the timber and marking the best tracts, and arranged with lumbermen in Boston to furnish the money to buy on shares.

He used to tell the story with great gusto. The older he grew the oftener he told it and the more he enjoyed the recollection of the way

in which he outwitted a party of speculators from New York.

The latter, knowing that Mr. Sawyer was the only man who knew the actual value of the lands, followed his bidding, and when he seemed anxious to obtain a certain tract they would raise him until they got it. Mr. Sawyer soon discovered how his rivals were availing themselves of the knowledge which it took him two long years of labor and hardship to acquire, and then turned their game.

Placing the list of lands he wished to purchase in the hands of an uncouth rustic (another version says, "a young lawyer") with instructions to bid each up to a certain amount, he bid frantically himself for other tracts, but the New York speculators persistently outbid him. He showed so much chagrin that it afforded them amusement.

When the sale was over and the land was inspected it was found that the New York speculators had purchased nearly every worthless piece of timber in the state, and that the rustic lumberman had secured nearly every choice tract.

The Boston people were very liberal to Mr. Sawyer and gave him a generous proportion of

JEWELL SPERRY CHASE.

THE FIRST GREAT-GRAND DAUGHTER OF

SENATOR SAWYER,

Taken in Washington, D. C., on coming from a visit to the "White-House Babies" of the Harrison Administration.



the lands he bought with their money. Some of them he still owned at the time of his death."

A sparse and scattered population, among whom means of communication were slow and exchanges, mostly, merely local, and all, or nearly all, engaged in agricultural pursuits, required little of legislation or government.

Theories drawn from books or evolved from closest meditations, could be elaborated, discussed and take form in legislation, and the ultimate effect upon a slow, patient constituency, might be long deferred.

The logic of brilliant oratory might, for a long time, withstand the slower logic of events.

Now, when the introduction of a proposed measure of legislation may be felt instantly in commercial and financial centers, thrill along the nerves of traffic and affect the most remote industries and the interests of the most humble laborer, it is not so much genius and rhetoric as practical common sense of the highest order that is needed, to grapple with the problems of government.

There is abundant room and use for the scholar, the profound thinker, the logician; but the sagacious man of affairs is, after all, needed to deal with complex practical affairs.

Such a man Mr. Sawyer is, and it was quite within the natural course of events that he should be called to some extent into the public service, when he reached a position in which he could respond to the call, without a serious sacrifice of his private interests.

Gifted, above most men, with a wonderful memory, and capacity for storing away in his mind a multiplicity of affairs—pigeon-holed, as it were, so that anyone of them can be taken up when the occasion arises, and then give place to another without confusion of thought, he was able—as many men are not—to give time and attention to public affairs without impairing his grasp and control of his own.

His accurate judgment of the qualities and capacity of men also enabled him to have the right man in the right place, among his agents and assistants.

So when the little village to which he removed in 1849 became a part of a thriving young city, almost by the common consent of the neighbors of the ward in which he lived, he was repeatedly chosen to represent them as alderman in the city council. He was magnanimous (which will be PRESCOTT SAWYER CHASE.

1899—1900.



illustrated hereafter), sagacious, conciliatory, but never cringing—a born leader of men.

It is not probable that Mr. Sawyer had, at this time, any ambition for great public honors or preferment. Neither his early training, nor his course of life to this period, were likely to suggest to his mind any probability that such ambition could be realized. His first ambition was to secure a competency. When that was acquired his next ambition, doubtless, was to acquire a respectable fortune. A national reputation as the honored representative of a state, was not in his thoughts.

Mr. Sawyer had formerly been politically a Democrat of free-soil proclivities, but he acted and voted with the Republican party soon after its organization. In the fall of 1856 he was nominated by that party in his assembly district for representative in the legislature of 1857, and was easily elected. He had by this time so acquired the confidence of the people among whom he lived that office began to seek him. The term "office seeker," never had any proper application to him.

His ability to grasp and understand in detail, and in their relations to other questions, all questions of local or general interest, and his integrity,

could not fail to draw attention to him as a fit representative of an energetic and intelligent constituency. His uniform suavity to all with whom he came in contact, and uniformly fair and generous methods of dealing, tended to make him a popular man.

So it was natural that in casting about for a candidate who was both fit and available, a convention of his party should select him.

In the Wisconsin assembly of 1857 he applied to the business of legislation, the same careful scrutiny of details, and the same sound judgment, which made his private business so successful, and returned to his constituents more firmly established in their confidence than ever.

But Mr. Sawyer's private business was not yet in condition to dispense with his nearly constant personal supervision. His partner, at that time Mr. Brand, resided at Fond du Lac, and his son (his partner since 1863) was yet too young and inexperienced to take charge of affairs in his absence. He therefore declined further political honors until the fall of 1860, when he again accepted a nomination for the legislature of 1861.

The unsettled condition of the country; the threats of secession on the part of a number of

PHILETUS HORACE SAWYER,

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IN HIS FIFTH YEAR, SON OF

EDGAR PHILETUS

AND

MARY E. JEWELL SAWYER.



the states in the contingency of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency—then considered almost certain—indicated that the session might be a stirring and important one, and it was deemed important that everywhere the best men should be selected for the state legislature. Public opinion in his district pointed surely and steadily to Philetus Sawyer as the right man, and he yielded to it.

There was also a special reason for his willingness to accept the position. The Republican party of Wisconsin had got into a false, and, under the impending circumstances, embarrassing position. To the people of the state generally the compromises of 1850—and especially that part known as the Fugitive Slave Law—had been very distasteful. But the state was off the line of the escape of fugitive slaves, and their dislike took no practical form of expression.

In March, 1854, the capture of Samuel Glover, a fugitive slave, in the City of Milwaukee, and his forcible rescue by a mob, created an excitement throughout the state. The leader in the rescue was arrested and committed for trial, by a United States Court Commissioner, and was released upon babeas corpus before one of the justices of the Su-

preme Court of the State in June, 1854. He, with another, was indicted by a grand jury, and committed by the judge of the United States District Court. They applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus which was refused in July, 1854.

In the heat of the excitement caused by these proceedings, the Republican party of the state was organized at a mass convention held at the state capitol July 4th.

The men were tried and convicted of a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, sentenced and committed to the jail in Milwaukee. In January, 1855, they again applied to the Supreme Court of the state and in February were released on habeas corpus, the court holding the law unconstitutional and void.

A writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States was disregarded, and that court proceeded to hear the case on a certified transcript of the proceedings procured by an attorney. The decision of the state court was reversed.

Through the excitement caused by these proceedings, rash, impetuous spirits were enabled to commit the party to the most extreme doctrine of nullification. In its conventions and through its

newspapers the theory of state sovereignty was invoked against the obnoxious law. The attorney of the rescuers of Glover was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, where it is but just to say he proved an able jurist and upright judge, whence he afterwards was removed by death, respected and monrned by his colleagues and the entire bar of the state.

The Hon. Carl Schurz, then a resident of Wisconsin, advocated the doctrine in a public speech in Milwaukee (which was widely circulated), in a strain of eloquence and with a force of logic which would have done honor to its great apostle, Calhoun.

Demagogues (there are some in all parties) fell in and swam with the current. Timid men kept silence, and only here and there a voice was raised against the political heresy. Prominent among them and the recognized leader was the Hon. Timothy O. Howe, of Green Bay, an able lawyer, and fearless in defence of his opinions. He wrote against the heresy and spoke against it at every opportunity, and secured a following which, if not noisy, grew in numbers, as the clouds of secession and war became more dense along the Southern horizon.

A series of letters from his pen were published in a newspaper at Oshkosh, for a time almost the only Republican newspaper in the state which openly defended and advocated his views.

In 1857, Judge Howe had been the most prominent candidate for the United States Senate, but the extreme State Rights theorists controlled the Republican party in the legislature, and he was defeated in caucus.

In 1859 the legislature had adopted resolutions modeled largely upon the celebrated Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

A Senator was to be chosen in 1861, and it was well understood that Judge Howe would be again a candidate.

Mr. Sawyer was friendly to Judge Howe. His clear-headed, common sense did not need legal learning to show him that the party had got upon untenable ground from which it could get off better by the election of Judge Howe as Senator than in any other way. He, at least, could stand up consistently in the Senate against the heresies of nullification and secession.

But Judge Howe was not to be elected, even in 1861, when the war cloud was about to break, without a struggle. It is hard for men who have

PHILETUS HORACE SAWYER,

GRANDSON OF

PHILETUS SAWYER.



been following leaders to break away from them, and it is difficult to induce men to admit, even indirectly, that they have been fanatically wrongheaded.

Judge Howe was elected, and represented the state ably and faithfully eighteen years, being reelected twice without even the formality of a caucus nomination.

That he was elected the first time was conceded to be due more to the efforts and influence of Mr. Sawyer than those of any other member of that legislature.

Aside from the election of a Senator, the session was an exciting one. The state was to be placed in an attitude to render prompt aid to the Federal Government, in case of need, and the discussions and debates upon the measures adopted for that purpose were long and sharp.

Mr. Sawyer is not a speech maker, and took no part in the debates. But as what is sometimes (in the West) called a "single-handed talker," there are few men so successful in convincing the judgment, and influencing the action of other men, and in the work of the session he bore his full part to the satisfaction of his constituents, and with the effect of greatly extending his own rep-

utation. He became known throughout the state as a man qualified by his indomitable energy, untiring industry, quick perception, candor and personal bearing, to wield a large influence as a representative of the people.

That men should begin to think and talk of his qualifications for a more exalted position, was as inevitable as the course of Nature, and in 1862 he was strongly solicited to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in Congress.

But by the purchase of the interest of his partner, Mr. Brand, in their business, he assumed obligations which, in his judgment, required his close personal attention to his private business, and he declined to permit such use of his name. The Congressional district was, at the best, a close and doubtful one, and the Democratic party elected its candidate by about a thousand majority.

In 1863 and 1864 he was elected and served as Mayor of the City of Oshkosh. In 1864 he was given, by the unanimous vote of the common council of the city, full power and unlimited discretion, to compromise and settle a bonded indebtedness of the city of \$150,000, upon bonds issued years before for railroad purposes. He succeeded

in compromising nearly the whole amount upon terms so favorable as to give general satisfaction.

His service as Mayor was in the most trying period of the Civil War.

The repeated calls for troops, and the conscription acts led everywhere to the most strenuous exertions to fill the local quota with volunteers.

In the hurry and confusion caused by the simultaneous enlistment everywhere, and enrollment of men induced by large bounties, for places where they did not reside, the strictest care and diligence were required to secure the proper credits.

Much confusion arose at one time, from the fact that there was a town of Oshkosh as well as a city of that name, each having a quota to fill. In this work Mr. Sawyer was active, diligent and successful.

The private reasons which, in 1862, had induced Mr. Sawyer to refuse to be considered a candidate for Congressional honors were less imperative in 1864. His business had prospered, and he stood financially among the solid men of the state. His son—trained in the father's business and business methods, older in ideas and habits than in years, and in every way worthy of the

confidence which was placed in him—had become his partner in business.

Mr. Sawyer could now spare time for public affairs without serious detriment to his own. Senator Howe, especially, desired the presence of Mr. Sawyer in the House of Representatives. Of course, no man is ever nominated the first time for such a position without opposition. But before the nominating convention met it was apparent that he would be its choice.

The candidate of the Democratic party was a man of ability and of conceded integrity, and of personal popularity. Two years previously that party had carried the district by about a thousand majority.

Probably the increased confidence in the ultimate suppression of the rebellion after the success of the national forces at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and other points, in that district, as elsewhere, strengthened the Republican cause, but the majority of about three thousand by which Mr. Sawyer was elected would, under the circumstances, have been impossible with a candidate who had not the full confidence and respect of the people.

On the first Monday of December, 1865, Mr.

Sawyer took his seat as a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The period between his election in November, 1864, and the opening of that session had been prolific of important events.

Armed rebellion had been crushed out. The President whose unwearied patience, untiring zeal and care, and unswerving confidence in the ultimate triumph of the right, had steadied the helm of the nation, through four years of storm and peril, had gone down by the bullet of the assassin, and left a name and fame to rank forever with, or next to, that of the Father of his Country.

Vice-President Johnson had entered upon the office of President, apparently in the spirit of Saul of Tarsus, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter." But at the head of the Cabinet was the most magnanimous statesman of the country, free from all passionate emotions himself, and full of confidence in the aggregate common sense and right motives of men.

Mr. Seward evidently believed that the leaders of a whole people, whose political life for a generation had been governed by passion, imprudence and ingratitude, would suddenly under the

smart of humiliating defeat, become dispassionate, prudent and grateful, if relieved from the fear of the penalties of treason.

The rebellious states were not out of the Union. The war had determined that. There were territory and people, constituting states of the Union, in which there was not, and for years had not been, any state or local government, which could be recognized, nor any civil officers qualified to act.

The United States was bound to guarantee to each of these disorganized states, a republican form of government. If the executive department alone could fulfil this guaranty, and when the time for the meeting of Congress, seven months later, should arrive, the representatives of a whole united people and Senators from every state, should assemble fraternally, to legislate for the common interest of a united nation and people, the name and fame of Andrew Johnson might pass into history, with that of Abraham Lincoln, as the great pacificator who had completed and rounded out the great work of his predecessor.

Mr. Seward believed it possible by mere clemency and magnanimity to accomplish all this, and

by his persuasive eloquence so calmed and assuaged the vindictive spirit of President Johnson, that, when Congress assembled they found the promised Moses of an oppressed race, filling the role of Pharaoh, leading the oppressors in a way whereby to establish a new servitude more galling and oppressive than the old.

So the Congress in which Mr. Sawyer appeared for the first time, was confronted on the threshold with the great problems of reconstruction, with the evidence full and complete, that justice towards millions of a race who were emphatically the wards of the nation, whom it was bound by every moral and political consideration to protect, could be secured only, if at all, by the exercise of the highest wisdom and all the constitutional power of the government.

Other problems of vast importance were in the near future.

The national finances and currency, the great changes in the industries of the country consequent upon the close of the war, the conditions in our neighbor Mexico, the debt of gratitude to the soldiers of the war, to be at least recognized in the pension laws—there was work enough not only for the loftiest statesmanship, but for men of

clear-headed business qualifications and financial skill and sagacity.

This is not the place to write the history of legislation during the ten years that Mr. Sawyer sat in the House of Representatives. The history of his connection with it would be, if fully written out, but a dry and tedious detail of constant work in committee rooms, and personal work among his fellows and the departments of the government.

Hon. James G. Blaine, who first met Mr. Sawyer at this time, speaking of the new members of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," says of him: "It is easy to supply superlatives in eulogy of popular favorites; but in modest phrases Mr. Sawyer deserves to be ranked among the best of men—honest, industrious, generous, true to every tie, and to every obligation of life. He remained ten years in the House with constantly increasing influence, and was afterwards promoted to the Senate."

Mr. Blaine's estimate of his character, true as it is, does not explain the whole reason for the "constantly increasing influence" which he mentions,—the reason why Mr. Sawyer became, as he did, the trusted counsellor and advisor of men,

who filled a large place in the public estimation as leaders and statesmen, and why, at the same time, he increased in influence and in the confidence of his constituents and the people of his state.

It has never been the habit of the people of the northern states to continue their representative for long periods in the House of Representatives. The patriotic men of equal ability and willingness to serve are too numerous.

Here and there one of exceptional talents and brilliancy (like Mr. Blaine) may be returned term after term for a long period. But the rule is, and always has been, one of rotation, and the case of Mr. Sawyer stands as the one almost, or quite, unique exception to the rule.

His service in the House was during a period when exciting questions,—questions in which moral as well as economic ideas were involved, were most prominent. During the sessions, the great newspapers spread daily before their readers the speeches of the recognized leaders of opinion. Debates upon the important and exciting subjects for legislative action, were sought for and read with earnest avidity.

In these Mr. Sawyer's name did not appear.

Now and then appeared brief mention that Mr. Sawyer reported a bill from some committee,—perchance that he asked and was granted, a suspension of the rules, for the passage of a bill from the committee on commerce, or some other; that was all.

It was known that he never made speeches. But if any measure reported by him was questioned and needed defense beyond a simple explanation (which was not often) there were always those ready and fluent and able to assist him. And all the time his influence in the House and at home was "a constantly increasing influence."

During his third term in 1869, he intended, and announced his intention, to retire at its close. The announcement gave pleasure only to a few aspirants for the place, and the Democratic party in his district. He was induced by the earnest protest of influential friends to consent to further service in the House.

At the end of his fifth term, after ten years of continuous service, he retired, steadily refusing to stand as a candidate for another term.

A parallel to such a ten years' career in the House of Representatives is not easy to find. To account for it, we must add to the qualities men-

MRS. PHILETUS HORACE SAWYER.

(CAROLINE LUCY UPHAM.)



tioned by Mr. Blaine that uncommon degree of common sense which amounted in reality to profound sagacity, not alone in matters of business and finance, but in political management; a genial manner which made personal friends even of political enemies, and a remarkable faculty of persuading and convincing others of the correctness of his conclusions.

When Mr. Sawyer entered Congress his district was an extensive and populous one, with a large water front on Lake Michigan and Green Bay, and was intersected by the navigable Fox and Wolf rivers.

The improvement of the harbors and waterways in the district was important for its agricultural and rapidly growing manufacturing interests which depended upon water communication much more than at the present time.

In the Fortieth Congress (his second term) he secured a place on the Committee on Commerce which was deemed one of the most important committees. During his first term he had secured fairly liberal appropriations for the rivers and harbors of his district, and a place on this committee was especially desired by him for the interests of his constituents.

His services on the committee had been such, and the changes in the House were such, that when the Forty-first Congress assembled Mr. Sawyer might have aspired to the chairmanship of that committee, but the Speaker (Mr. Blaine), after consultation with Mr. Sawyer and with his ready consent, appointed Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, chairman, and Mr. Sawyer second on the committee. Mr. Dixon was soon taken sick and was absent most of the time, and left Mr. Sawyer the acting chairman during the term.

When the Forty-second Congress met on the 4th of March, 1871, the right of Mr. Sawyer to the first place on the committee was conceded. Without his consent the Speaker would not consider any other man for the place. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, who had been an able and influential member several terms, had not been a member of the Forty-first Congress, but was returned to the House in 1871.

He had taken a very able and distinguished part in the debates of the Thirty-ninth Congress on the President's reconstruction policy, and had a national reputation as one of the leaders of the Republican party. It was insisted by his friends that he should be given a prominent place. Mr.

MRS. EDGAR P. SAWYER.

(MARY ELEANOR JEWELL.)



Sawyer's magnanimity came to the rescue of the Speaker. He advised the appointment of Mr. Shellabarger as chairman of the Committee on Commerce and took the second place.

Mr. Shellabarger was in poor health and physically unable to do committee work, and again, during nearly the whole term Mr. Sawyer was the acting chairman of the committee, of which another man figured as chairman in the Record. Mr. Shellabarger sent his resignation to the committee, but, on Mr. Sawyer's motion, it was not accepted. If it had been, it would have left Mr. Sawyer chairman.

While so acting at every session, it became his duty to report and take charge, in the House, of the river and harbor appropriation bills. These bills had usually been the subject of much criticism and discussion in Committee of the Whole, and the chairman of the committee usually had many questions and objections to answer. Sometimes the bills had to be laid over and their passage imperilled by the pressure of other matters.

Mr. Sawyer's bills were prepared with great care and labor. The items were scrutinized closely by his committee before they were admitted, and when reported, he desired to see them through.

In 1871 he adopted an experiment which had never been tried with such a bill. He knew that he had the confidence of the House, not only in his integrity, but in his industry and judgment. With his printed bill and report he made his explanations in advance to such members as he deemed it necessary, and upon a favorable opportunity he arose and moved that the rules be suspended and the River and Harbor Bill taken from the general file and passed.

"What does that gray-headed old fool think he can do? He can't get twenty-five votes for his motion," said Mr. Beck of Kentucky, to a Wisconsin Democratic member.

Upon the call of the roll, however, the motion was carried by a vote of nearly three-fourths of the House.

A new departure like this upon a bill appropriating six or seven millions of dollars, and consisting of a great number of items, is conclusive evidence of his influence among his fellow-members, and their confidence in him.

When the Forty-third Congress assembled in 1873, the magnanimity of Mr. Sawyer was subjected to a test more severe than ever before. He had served six years on the Committee on Com-

merce. For four he had performed successfully and satisfactorily the duties of chairman of that committee. It was one of the honorable positions in the House which was coveted by able and aspiring men. By right of his services and the usage which was almost unbroken, he was entitled to be named as chairman. He had resolved to leave the House at the close of that term, and desired and expected the honor as well as labor of the position for that last term. To retire without it might seem almost a slur upon his standing as an old member.

In making up the list of committees to be announced, the Speaker (Mr. Blaine) placed his name first on the Committee on Commerce without solicitation and as a matter of course and right. Before the list was completed an exigency arose which for the time threatened to seriously embarrass the Speaker and endanger the harmony of the Republican party in the House.

The friends of Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler of New York (afterwards Vice-President), demanded for him a prominent position. Twenty-three Republican Representatives from New York united in demanding the chairmanship which, by right and usage, belonged to Mr. Sawyer.

Such a demand from the greatest commercial state was ominous. Mr. Blaine would not yield to it without Mr. Sawyer's consent. The situation was critical—friction and ill-feeling was likely to result—and Mr. Sawyer saw in it the danger that not only the Speaker's influence but his own, might be impaired by the feeling that would follow.

Magnanimity had added to his influence before. After full reflection he went to the Speaker and consented to take his old place as second on the committee, and that Mr. Wheeler should be appointed as chairman.

Meeting Mr. Wheeler soon after, Mr. Sawyer told him that he would be so appointed.

"Mr. Sawyer, I will not accept it," said he, "it belongs to you."

"But it is with my consent," he replied.

The men clasped hands and Mr. Wheeler and his friends were thereafter fast friends of Mr. Sawyer. Mr. Blaine was relieved from a painful and embarrassing position.

It is not strange, therefore, that Mr. Blaine should think that he deserved "to be ranked among the best of men."

In a letter* to Mr. Sawyer (which was pubdished at the time), he supplied fully the "superlatives" which his book omits in eulogy and praise of Mr. Sawyer's character and magnanimous conduct. Many wondered how Mr. Sawyer, who made no speeches, acquired so much influence in

*House Reps:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Dec. 6th, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Sawyer:

I desire to express to you with great earnestness and great cordiality my appreciation of your high toned unselfish magnanimous action in the matter of the Chr. of the Comtee of Commerce. The place was yours by seniority, by right of succession, by honorable, conspicuous and able leadership on the Comtee.

And yet because in your judgment the House could in another way be organized with more personal harmony and less sectional jealousy you stepped aside, voluntarily and heartily surrendering your undoubted right to the promotion. I should have been amazed at such a display of generosity had I not been for many years familiar with your readiness to sacrifice any mere personal benefit for the good of your party and for the gratification of your friends.

With sincere regard,

Most truly yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

Congress. To those who have known him intimately the reasons were obvious.

Mr. Sawyer held his former position and was placed at the head of the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

With the work of those two committees on his hands and the numerous wants of his constituents to look after he was a busy man.

With every new administration the army of office-seekers, which never needs a draft to replenish it, advanced upon the national capital and

The following, dictated by Hon. Philetus Sawyer, on February 14, 1895, with reference to this subject, will here be of interest:

"Mr. James A. Garfield, afterwards President of the United States, said to me, when I gave way as Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, to allow Mr. Wheeler to be Chairman—'I don't know as I shall ever be able to repay your kindness, but I will try; and I will do anything for you but steal.' That arrangement left him Chairman of Committee of Appropriations. Otherwise he would have been removed on the ground of meddling with the Credit Mobilier."

"W. A. Wheeler, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, said to me, 'I will do anything for you that won't get me into state's prison.' Dawes came and said: 'You are the best man I ever knew.'"

he could no more escape the pressure than others. His heavy correspondence was always examined, and every letter was answered that required it.

Faithful and attentive as he was to his duties as a legislator, he found or made time to look after the interests of the humblest of his constituents, who needed his aid.

His district had furnished its full quota of men for the army, and the claims for back pay, bounty and pensions were numerous.

When such claims became entangled in the red tape of some bureau, or suspended for want of some required affidavit, impossible to obtain, it was only necessary to satisfy him that the claim was just to secure his energetic assistance.

He became a familiar personage in the departments, where he inspired the same confidence as among his colleagues in the House. Thus he was enabled to assist many a disabled soldier, many a poor widow and many an orphan child successfully.

So he voluntarily retired from Congress after ten years of hard work, honored, respected and esteemed by those whom he had served, and those who had been in the public service with him, and with a reputation unassailed by any breath of

calumny, which might be fairly termed a national reputation.

A frank and generous demeanor toward his fellow members of all parties, which was a part of his nature, doubtless had much influence upon his popularity among them.

On three occasions when he had drawn seats among the best in the House, he had voluntarily exchanged with members who had been less fortunate.

Once he had done this with Gen. Halbert E. Paine, of Milwaukee, who had lost a leg at Port Hudson.

Once he had done so with Gen. Garfield, who, as one of the leading debaters, needed a seat near the Speaker's chair. Such acts of courtesy and kindness are not forgotten by such men.

With the members of the other party he was genial and friendly and his measures received no opposition from them because of political differences.

Beck, of Kentucky, and he had a jolly laugh together over his first success in passing a River and Harbor Bill under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Blaine truly classed him as a popular favorite.

RESIDENCE OF EDGAR P. SAWYER,

OSHKOSH, WIS.



On the 4th of March, 1875, Mr. Sawyer voluntarily assumed the role of private citizen, with a feeling of relief. He had been emphatically a working member of Congress for ten years, and his share of the work being so largely of a kind which required constant investigation of facts and study of details, was perhaps growing irksome in some degree.

Whatever of honor and distinction it could confer, he had attained. He could count many friends among the highest and most honored in the land. His private affairs had continued prosperous, and his age—then fifty-nine—would have justified him in retiring from active pursuits, had he desired it.

But activity was a part of his nature.

In 1876 the West Wisconsin Railroad running from Tomah to Hudson, Wisconsin, was financially embarrassed and mortgages on it were foreclosed.

Mr. Sawyer, with some New York and Chicago capitalists formed a syndicate and purchased it. The old bondholders were fairly treated. They were offered the option of fifty per cent. of their bonds in cash, or their face in new bonds, one-half secured by mortgage on the road and

one-half by mortgage on a land grant which had been made to it years before; some took the cash, more came in and took the new bonds, which subsequently became worth a premium.

Some refused to do either, and after a full report and contested accounting in open court, received what the accounting confirmed by the court gave—about twenty-six per cent. of the par value of their bonds.

The reorganized corporation purchased the North Wisconsin Railway, of which he was made president. They afterwards acquired the St. Paul and Sioux City lines and connected four weak and struggling corporations into one strong one, known as the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company.

Of this company Mr. Sawyer was vice-president and a director and member of the executive committee until 1880, when he severed his connection with it and prepared to make a trip to Europe with his family.

An incident connected with the purchase of the North Wisconsin Railway by Mr. Sawyer and his associates, illustrates the same generosity of character which marked his dealings in his private business.

The new organization of which he was president, had purchased the bonds of the old corporation with five years unpaid interest coupons attached, for fifty per cent. of the principal. Of course the stock of the old company was valueless.

The Town of New Richmond, St. Croix County, Wisconsin, had issued its bonds for \$12,500 to aid in the construction of the railroad, and exchanged them for stock in the company. Two other towns had taken \$6,500 each of the stock in exchange for their town bonds. The three towns thus held \$25,000 of worthless stock and were indebted to that amount on their bonds.

Mr. Sawyer, who owned one-fourth of the stock in the new corporation, submitted to the board of directors the proposition to purchase the bonds of those towns and surrender them in exchange for the stock in the old company held by the towns.

Through his influence the directors authorized him to make the purchase and exchange. The towns were solvent and, at nearly their par value, he purchased the town bonds and surrendered them to the towns, thus relieving them from an indebtedness which was, at the best, a heavy bur-

then for those sparsely settled towns, in a back-woods region, to carry.

In the construction or reorganization of railroads, such an instance stands unique and alone. No legal obligations existed—no moral obligation, as moral obligations are usually understood.

But Mr. Sawyer believed that with proper management the railroad could be made a good investment (as it proved to be), and with a magnanimity which few would have shown under the circumstances, resolved to relieve the people of those towns from this burthen.

*As his business interests multiplied, Mr. Sawyer found many channels for investment. He became a stockholder and director of one of the Oshkosh banks.

They tell a story in Oshkosh of an incident during a business panic, "how Sawyer saved the bank." In fact Senator Sawyer vouches for the truth of it.

Here it is in his own words, as told to a reporter:

"The panic of '73—I remember it very well. I was president of a national bank at Oshkosh, with a capital of \$50,000 and about \$400,000 of

^{*}From the Sunday Sentinel, April 1, 1900.

deposits. I felt assured that there was trouble ahead.

"I arrived home in the evening, and at once called the directors together, told them the news and advised that our bonds be at once converted into currency in order to be prepared for a run upon the bank.

"They agreed to it. I offered to loan them several thousand of my own bonds, and so we managed to get together between \$300,000 and \$400,000 of bonds. I packed them into my grip and the same night left for Chicago.

"As soon as the banks opened in the morning, I went the rounds, trying to exchange the bonds for currency. Nobody would touch them. They were afraid.

"They were in our fix exactly. They wanted all the currency they could lay hands on. So without waiting any longer I took the train for New York.

"I went to the bank with which we did business, and somewhat to my surprise they agreed to take all the bonds in exchange for currency. They thought there was money enough in New York to help the country out. The bankers were even then sending currency to Chicago.

"As it turned out, they were not as well off as they thought they were, and I was very lucky in my early deal.

"Well, in less than an hour my grip was emptied of the bonds and filled with currency.

"I went to my hotel and paid my bill. While waiting for my train I bought an afternoon paper. The first news I struck was a dispatch saying that every bank in Chicago had suspended payment. I knew what the effect would be on the country banks, and I made a rush for the telegraph office.

"It had been agreed before I left home that if I could not sell the bonds I should wire them that I was very sick. If I sold only part, that I was sick but should start for home. If I was successful, that I was quite well.

"I telegraphed, 'Never so well in my life,' and left for home.

"I reached home about 7 o'clock in the morning. The day previous there had been some pressure on the bank, but the depositors had been assured that I was on my way back from New York, and that as soon as I arrived depositors would be paid without delay. On receipt of my telegram they were told that I would be in on

the morning train, and that as soon as the bank opened, depositors would be welcome.

"Well, I went to the bank and made ready. There was a narrow table in the space behind the counter, which stood up against the wall. On this we piled the ledgers and other big books, making a pile about two feet high and as many in length. We covered these books with the currency, and on top of that what coin we had, so as to make it look like a solid pile of money. We had enough, anyhow, to meet all claims, but we wanted, if possible, to prevent a run.

"In the meantime we sent out some of the bank men and friends of the bank, who went blowing and talking all over town that 'Sawyer had got back with a cartload of money.'

"Well, when the bank opened, thirty or forty people came running with checks in their hands. When they saw that pile of money, it staggered them.

"Some stood their ground, notwithstanding and got their money, but most of them looked sheepish, chucked their checks in their pockets, pretended they had come in on some other business, or sneaked out without a word.

"The news soon spread, and although \$50,000

was checked out, the whole of it and more was redeposited before night.

"The depositors at the other banks began drawing out and putting in with us, and threatened to run them out.

"We determined to put a stop to that and not have a panic in the town at all. We conferred with the other banks, and it was agreed that it should be announced that 'Sawyer had brought money enough home to let the other banks have all they needed.'

"This did the business and no run was made on any of us."

When Mr. Sawyer retired from the House of Representatives he did not expect to re-enter public life—certainly not in the capacity of a legislator.

The term of Hon. Angus Cameron as United States Senator, was to expire March 4, 1881. It was understood that Mr. Cameron would not be a candidate for re-election. Early in 1880 many of Mr. Sawyer's friends and leading Republicans in the state began to solicit him to become a candidate for the place.

As spring advanced into summer, the solicitations became stronger, and he began to be gen-

MRS. WILLIAM O. GOODMAN.

(ERNA MELVINA SAWYER.)

YOUNGEST AND ONLY SURVIVING DAUGHTER OF

PHILETUS SAWYER.



Ep.

erally talked of as a candidate. He had done nothing, excepting urge objections privately to his friends. He had resolved in his own mind that he did not desire to be Senator.

The time for departure for Europe was approaching, even passage engaged from New York for himself and family. His intention was to write a letter from New York declining to be a candidate, and then sail away, beyond the reach of further solicitations.

In this frame of mind he was at Milwaukee one day, and learned that somebody—some candidate or friend of some candidate—had publicly made some derogatory remarks—uttered some boast, that, if a candidate, he was already beaten; intimated that his influence among the people of the state was on the wane.

Then leading influential men of his party beset him again, when, perhaps, the report he had heard was rankling in his mind. There is no man who has for a long time filled a large place in the public confidence, who is not sensitive if its continuance, is openly questioned by those with whom the wish is father to the thought.

He yielded, and, instead of returning home as

he intended, went to Chicago to see his son-inlaw, Mr. Wm. O. Goodman.

"Will," said he, "the family are going to Europe in a few days. Your wife is going. You or I must go with them; and I am not going."

The law provides for the election of United States Senators by the state legislature. The custom has long ago become a part of the unwritten law, that members of a state legislature, of a predominent party, are nominated in local conventions, largely upon the issues between rival candidates for the Senate, when a Senator is to be chosen.

When the Wisconsin legislature of 1881 met, and the Republican members assembled in caucus to agree upon a candidate, Mr. Sawyer was found to be the choice of a large majority, and, in January, he was elected Senator for six years from March 4, 1881.

In January, 1887, he was re-elected without opposition in his own party.

Mr. Sawyer took his seat as Senator in the Forty-seventh Congress. He had been six years in private life, but he met, in both Senate and House of Representatives, many of his former friends and colleagues.

In that Congress he was chairman of a select committee to examine the several branches of the civil service.

In the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Railroads of the Senate. He was offered a place on the Committee on Commerce in the Forty-eighth Congress, but the Senators from the Pacific Coast desiring a representative on that committee, he gave way for Senator Dolph of Oregon.

The rapid extension of railroads in the northern part of Wisconsin, and the opening of mines on the Gogebic Range, caused new towns and settlements to spring up rapidly in what had been very recently an unbroken wilderness.

The establishment of postoffices and mail routes to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing population and interests of that part of his state, was important, and in the Forty-ninth Congress he desired to be at the head of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, on which he had served four years.

The same needs in the northern peninsula of Michigan induced Senator Conger to desire the same position. To Mr. Sawyer—as he had often demonstrated before—harmony and cordial good

will among his party friends, was more important than any mere personal consideration, and he yielded again.

In the Fiftieth Congress he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, which position he held in the Fifty-first Congress.

Of the Committee on Pensions he was an active member from March, 1886, when he was appointed on it in place of Senator Mitchell, the chairman, who was sick, and did not return to do any work in that Congress. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, acted as chairman during that time.

Ever since the war the policy of the government towards those who were in any degree disabled in the military service, and their widows and orphan children, has been a liberal one, and the pension list has required large appropriations.

Doubtless, through fraudulent and careless testimony, pensions were sometimes granted that were not deserved, and as time passed and the means of procuring evidence strictly within all the rules of the pension laws became more difficult, some defects were overlooked in what upon the whole appeared to be deserving cases.

That the government was sometimes defrauded

is doubtless true. It is also doubtless true that in many deserving cases it was impossible to procure evidence upon which the examining officer could allow any pension. Therefore private pension bills have often been passed by Congress.

Under the administration of President Cleveland it was said that much more strict proof was required at the pension office.

It was not very strange that it should be so, if true. It was not strange if officers and examining surgeons were sometimes appointed whose sympathies were not active in favor of the war, or of the men who suffered in it.

Without questioning the motives or integrity of either those men, or their predecessors, it is not difficult to understand why the proportion of rejected claims to those allowed was considerably increased, and the private pension bills in Congress correspondingly increased.

Mr. Sawyer had been always disposed to a liberal policy in the matter of pensions. He had spent much time while a member of the House of Representatives in assisting the claimants from his state whose claims he believed to be meritorious, to get consideration for their claims and to get them disentangled from technical embarrassments.

It was known that if the proofs could not be made complete under the rules of the pension office, and some doubt might exist, yet, if the claim appeared to be honest, and free from suspicion of fraud, he was usually inclined to give the claimant the benefit of the doubt.

In the Forty-ninth Congress, as a member of the Committee on Pensions, he examined a large number of claims for pension bills and reported them in the Senate.

Readers of the newspapers at that time will perhaps recollect a semi-facetious article in relation to Senator Sawyer's pension bureau.

A reporter one day walked into his committee room, and seeing Senator Sawyer and others with three or four clerks, engaged with a large pile of documents, making abstracts or briefs of their contents, inquired what was being done. The Senator jocularly replied that they were running a pension bureau, and the bright reporter caught at a topic for an article which was widely copied and read.

It was not mere formal or routine work, however, nor was it left to the judgment of clerks. Senator Sawyer examined the abstract of every case he reported. Many cases in which the judg-

ment of an experienced physician and surgeon was required (and there were many of them) were taken to his residence.

Dr. Walter Kempster, a scientific and learned physician, was attending upon Mrs. Sawyer, who was then an invalid, and together they went through and examined scores of such cases in the hours which are usually devoted to social life in Washington.

Of course many cases were examined and rejected, but Mr. Sawyer reported over a thousand of such bills, which passed the Senate in that Congress.

Some of them failed in the House of Representatives for want of time. Several were vetoed by the President upon information, it was said that was furnished from the pension office—some of them in messages couched in language not in harmony with the usual calm and dignified style of President Cleveland's state papers.

It was not surprising if they were—it would be surprising if there were not—some mistakes made in such a mass of such work.

It was stated (from actual computation, it was said) that Mr. Sawyer reported from his committees a greater number of bills in the Forty-ninth

Congress than were ever reported by any other Senator of the United States in his whole senatorial career, however long.

And the bills reported by him were not often questioned.

A colloquy one day with Senator Beck, of Kentucky (who had served with him in the lower house) illustrates the confidence which his character inspired.

In the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress (Congressional Record, Vol. 17, p. 4773, May 21, 1886), when a large number of private pension bills were being acted upon, some question was raised as to one of them.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, who was the acting chairman of the Pension Committee, had the floor; Senator Beck was seeking information in regard to the bill, and Senator Blair's replies indicated that he was not well prepared to give it.

The reading of the report of the committee was suggested, and the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Beck—"Will the Senator advise me who knows anything about it?"

Mr. Blair—"The Senator who has reported the bill."

Mr. Beck—"By what Senator was the bill reported?"

Mr. Blair—"The Senator from Wisconsin—Mr. Sawyer."

Mr. Sawyer—"I reported the bill. I think it is a just bill. I could not give details without calling for a reading of the report."

Mr. Beck—"I am entirely content with any statement the Senator from Wisconsin will make."

Mr. Sawyer—"I have not reported a single case to the Senate that I do not believe is a just case."

Mr. Beck—"There is no man in the Senate whose word I would sooner take."

Mr. Sawyer—"I have examined, personally, every one I have reported."

Mr. Beck—"This is the first moment I ever heard that the Senator from Wisconsin knew anything about it. The chairman of the committee knew nothing of it."

Mr. Blair-"The Senator is quite mistaken."

Mr. Beck—"I do not call for the reading of the report, when the Senator of Wisconsin advises me that he has examined the case and it is all right."

That kind of confidence is not given to members of Congress by political opponents without good reason.

The following anecdotes are here appended:

"Mr. Sawyer's peculiar ability appeared in politics as well as in legislation, and a volume of interesting incidents might be told of his political sagacity.

"He considered himself personally responsible for a Republican majority in Wisconsin, and was quite sensitive on that subject.

"During the Garfield campaign I was sitting one day in his simple office in Oshkosh when a gentleman, then unknown but now occupying a prominent position in public affairs, appeared with a letter of introduction from Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who stated that the bearer had been instructed to visit Wisconsin for the purpose of making a report upon the political situation and the prospects of the Republican ticket.

"This pricked the old man's pride.

"He resented, in his good-natured way, the invasion of his territory, and I noticed that his face flushed as he read the letter.

"After looking out of the window for a few

moments he looked at his watch, handed back the letter of introduction to his surprised visitor and remarked with great deliberation:

"'There's a train leaving here at 5 o'clock that will get you into New York day after tomorrow morning, and I'll send up one of my boys to see that you get aboard.

"'When you get to New York you tell Jewell that old Sawyer read that letter, and said there was nothing for you to report on.

"'You might add, however, that old Sawyer asked you who was looking after things in Connecticut."

Again:

"Some years ago, as a presidential campaign approached, several anxious statesmen in the Republican party called a meeting at the residence of Warner Miller, then a Senator from New York, to select a candidate.

"After a couple of hours' conference it was decided that John Sherman was the most available man, and, as he lived in the same block, Senator Miller stepped over to invite him in.

"Mr. Sherman appeared in due time.

"The result of the conference was explained to him; he expressed himself as profoundly moved

by such a mark of confidence, but felt that the office of President was so exalted and important that it should be neither sought nor declined.

"'If the honor should be tendered him,' he said, 'it would be his duty to accept it, but he could not permit himself to engage in an active campaign for the nomination.'

"There was a distinct sensation as Mr. Sherman took his seat and a painful silence, which was broken by Mr. Sawyer, who remarked, with a twinkle in his eye:

"'It wouldn't be proper for us to force this nomination upon Mr. Sherman, feeling as he does, and it would not be wise, either, for I never had any luck backing a man for office who wouldn't back himself.'"

"Mr. Sawyer was the inventor of that form of legislation known as 'log-rolling.'

"It was the practical result of his ability to accomplish things.

"He never cared for show. He never made a speech in his life; but no man enjoyed the sensatian of success more keenly.

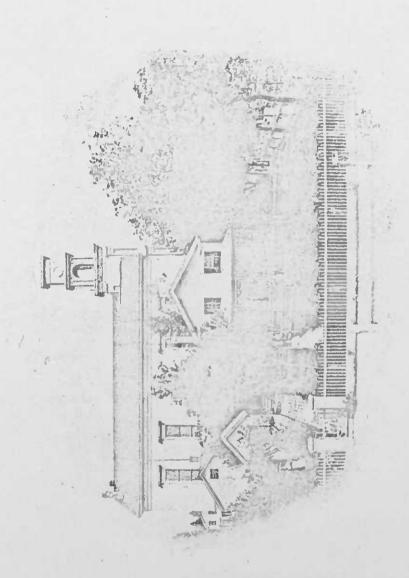
"What he undertook, he carried out; and, if he could not do it in one way, he did it in another.

"He had a large share of that faculty the Yan-

SIDE VIEW OF HOUSE IN FOND DU LAC,

HOME OF EDGAR P. SAWYER IN 1863.

EAST DIVISION STREET.



kees call 'contrivance,' which enabled him to devise means for accomplishing his purpose that would not have suggested themselves to any other man.

"The 'log-rolling' method of legislation was suggested to him by the familiar habit of the lumbermen in his own country, who help each other roll the logs from the winter camp to the banks of the nearest stream, where they can be caught by the spring rise.

"It was the application of this neighborly practice which enabled Mr. Sawyer to secure legislation that could not otherwise have passed, and he gave the method its name.

"Wisconsin needed a good deal of legislation when he first came to Congress, and Mr. Sawyer secured more than any forty other men could have done.

"He let his bills accumulate until near the end of the session, when he would take up the calendar and make memorandums of various measures in which influential men in the House and Senate were interested.

"Then he would call them together at his house, or, at his committee room, and say:

"Boys, we've got to do a little log-rolling if we get our timber to the mill this session."

"The result would be an agreement to stand by each other and throw all their combined influence in favor of a list of bills which he had made out and handed to membes of the combine.

"The work was conducted in secret, and was almost always successful, so that the habits of the Wisconsin lumberman now prevail in every legislative body in the world.

"The river and harbor appropriation bill originated in that way.

"Formerly a separate measure would be passed for each river or harbor that required improvement; but under Mr. Sawyer's 'log-rolling' system, the members of Congress interested in such appropriations, organized a trust which finally grew into a regular annual appropriation bill, and a special committee to frame it." (Taken from the Milwaukee Journal.)

The private and domestic life of Senator Sawyer was a singularly happy life until disease laid its hand upon the faithful partner of his days of humble effort and of eminent success.

On the 21st day of May, 1888—forty-seven years after their marriage—Mrs. Sawyer died after

a lingering and progressive illness of several years, and this sketch would be incomplete without a passing tribute to the memory of a woman who lives in the hearts and grateful memory of the humble poor, as well as the more prosperous rich.

A nature always kind and benevolent, made her from their early days the willing almoner of her husband's bounties.

With sympathetic and unostentatious charity she gave with a liberal and generous hand, to ameliorate the sufferings, and relieve the necessities of the unfortunate, and always without any air of patronizing condescension to blunt their sense of gratitude, or display to call attention to their wants or her own benevolence; and always with the knowledge that her own good judgment and wise discretion were the only measure and limitation of her charities which he would require.

And when she was stricken with disease there were many sorrowing hearts; and when she died there were many sincere mourners beside those of her own kindred and household, and among many who had never needed her charity also—for of both her and her husband it should be said the friends of their younger days who were less fortunate, continued the friends of their days of pros-

perity; and the genial hospitality of their house was as unostentatious as her charities, and as cordial and unaffected when surrounded with the elegancies and luxuries of life as when dispensed amid more humble surroundings.

When Mrs. Sawyer died, a good woman—a lady in the best sense, by every impulse of her nature—passed from earth.

They buried an infant son soon after they removed to Wisconsin, and a few years later an infant daughter.

Besides his son and partner, Mr. Edgar P. Sawyer, Senator Sawyer has two daughters living—Mrs. Howard G. White,* of Syracuse, New York, and Mrs. W. O. Goodman, of Chicago, Illinois.

For the benefit of each of these children he made investments some years ago which would secure to each a comfortable and ample income beyond contingencies.

Mr. Sawyer's liberality as a citizen has been conspicuous in many ways.

As Mayor of the City of Oshkosh during two years of the Civil War, his expenditure of both money and time in the effort to fill the quota of

^{*}Deceased.

KENNETH SAWYER GOODMAN,

Tin

GRANDSON OF

PHILETUS SAWYER.



the city to avoid the conscription was large, and no claim was made for any reimbursement.

Churches innumerable, and educational institutions in his state, have often been the recipients of liberal contributions to their necessities or improvements.

The Y. M. C. A. of Oshkosh, was indebted to his bounty for their ability to secure a large and commodious business block in the heart of the city. Generosity to deserving objects has marked his career from the beginning.

Like all men of wealth, he has had innumerable calls made upon him for all sorts of purposes, and, of course, he has been imposed upon many times.

When he lived in Washington his mail was enormous, and the proportion of letters begging for money on one pretext or another was not small.

On one occasion Andrew E. Elmore, the venerable sage of Mukwonago, visited the Senator at his home in Washington as the latter was engaged in looking over a batch of begging letters.

"Here, answer this letter for me," said Senator Sawyer, as he passed one to the sage.

It was a letter asking for aid on the strength

of the writer's having at some time or other made his acquaintance:

Elmore seized a pen and scribbled the following answer: "Go to the devil. If you don't like this advice, you needn't take it."

"How's that?" said he, as he handed it to the Senator.

Senator Sawyer laughed heartily, but he said:

"That won't do at all," and he put a \$5 note in an envelope and addressed it to his begging acquaintance.

"Well," said Mr. Elmore in disgust, "I'm afraid I wouldn't do for your private secretary."

About two years before Mr. Sawyer retired from the Senate, his mail one morning contained a touching letter from a man in Maryland, whose home had just been brightened by the arrival of a bouncing boy.

The fond parent went on to tell that the boy would be named Philetus Sawyer Jones, and expressed the hope that the child would grow up an honor to the name, and the possessor of the fine traits of character that distinguished the generous-hearted man whose name would be borne by himself.

Senator Sawyer went to the Senate chamber with a warm glow in his heart and the determination to send that fond parent a nice big check.

He felt so good that he showed the letter to Senator Allison.

The Iowa man chuckled as he read it, and produced a letter almost identical, except that the young prodigy was to be named William Allison Jones.

It was too good to keep, and they told the story to Senator Edmunds, of Vermont.

That stately old gentleman melted sufficiently to smilingly produce a letter of similar purport.

Then there ensued a comparison of senatorial notes, showing that the youthful Marylander had been fairly loaded with distinguished names from Justin Morril Jones to Don Cameron Jones.

The Maryland infant received no birthday present.

Mr. Sawyer is of medium stature, with broad shoulders and an inclination to corpulency, checked somewhat in later years by a judicious diet;—a man of vigorous frame and usually healthy physical condition, capable of actively supporting and carrying out the plans and ideas of an active brain, and both body and brain under such control that

he can usually summon both to perfect rest almost at will.

Now in his eightieth* year, his searching, intelligent eyes, and his keen and incisive manner, when matters of business, public or private, are presented to him, still indicate the practical sense and judgment and resolute energy which have carried him to a place in the front rank among men.

Here and there, in the course of generations, a man is found who does his life-work so loftily and with such far-reaching effect upon the history of his own and of future times; who rises so far above his fellows by the force of great genius and the inspiration of a great occasion or opportunity, that he finds and fills a niche in the temple of fame.

Many, through some special brilliancy, or eccentricity, or daring, climb or leap upon the unstable pedestals of notoriety and pose briefly for the admiration and applause—or hatred—of men, and soon give place to the next, like the occupants of a barber's chair.

But the solid work of the world—the work

*This part of the article was prepared in 1895.— H. G.

which leaves its impress on the future, which shapes institutions, embodies the ideas of great thinkers in concrete forms, gives life and energy and growth to nations, and binds the good of the past to the future, trimming and scarfing off the obsolete and the temporary with conservative but steady hands;—this work is not done with a shout and flourish of trumpets.

It is done by the industrious, sagacious men the men of common sense. And as the material interests of society become more complex, the work of such men increases.

While the thinker and philosopher is mostly framing new expressions for old ideas, now and again, perchance, throwing out a new idea or suggestion, like bread cast on the waters, which, if it is bread, will return, and if it is not, is but a bubble on the surface, the workers are carrying along the interests from which come the supplies for the human wants of human beings.

Mr. Sawyer's place has always been among the workers; but by reason of those rare qualities, which give influence and leadership to a few, it has proved a conspicuous one; and along the way by which he has attained to it, no calumny born of malice, nor any investigation in the interest of

public morality, has left any blot or smirch upon whis name.

Along the lines of public life, or private enterprise, the meed of fame is almost or quite unattainable in our day, unless some especially great opportunity gives scope for the display of great talent or genius; but the way to an honored and honorable place among men is always open to self-denying industry, determination and endurance, guided by intelligence.

Such pre-eminent success in that way as has been achieved by him, is doubtless beyond the reach of most men, and was far beyond his most sanguine ambition in early life.

But the rule, "To him that hath, shall be given," in mundane affairs, is subject to the condition that what a man has, of brain and intelligence, shall be used to the best advantage that he may use them.

That Mr. Sawyer did this from the beginning, and that nature had so largely endowed him, are the causes of his success.

The education of books and schools may be—often is—a help; and it may be—and sometimes is—an incumbrance. Such education as a means is often very useful. Preserved as an end, or as a

cross-road to success which cannot be reached by any cross-roads, it is useless.

The education of experience in the practical affairs of life, and of clear and keen observation of men and events, is the kind of education that has assisted Mr. Sawyer;—a progressive one that has aided him step by step in every stage of his career to a position of such influence as few men achieve, and a place in the respect and esteem of his contemporaries which entitled his name to be recorded among the honorable ones of his generation.

On Tuesday, September 22, 1896, being his eightieth birthday, ex-Senator Sawyer, in fulfilment of a promise made his many friends ten years before, royally entertained everyone who "cared to come and enjoy his hospitality."

Writing of this event to one of the leading journals of the state, its correspondent said:

"It was the biggest birthday party ever given in Wisconsin. From every part of the state his admirers gathered to pay him tribute by their presence, and half the people of Oshkosh turned out to extend their personal greetings.

"Such an event might well have gladdened the heart of Wisconsin's 'grand old man,' for it

me t that his public services for the state and nation, his untold deeds of charity and benevolence, and his many kindly acts, known only to his friends, were appreciated, and that he was universally honored as a statesman, as a man, and as a public benefactor.

"'It has been one of the happiest days my life has known. Its pleasures have far surpassed my expectations. The people who have come to see me have outnumbered several fold the gatherings my hopes had pictured. I invite you all to be here again ten years from now, and I will entertain you with gratitude in my heart for what I have seen to-day.'

"Senator Sawyer stood in an atmosphere, in which the fragrance of flowers, placed bounteously throughout his home by loving hands, seemed to blend with an air of good fellowship and hospitality to make the place an abode of perfect happiness, as he spoke these words.

"Surrounded by grey-haired men who have been his companions through early struggles and later successes; by old political opponents as well as colleagues; by townsmen who had learned to respect him through personal contact, and by children taught to honor him, there was not one

there who did not earnestly wish that the prophecy might be fulfilled.

"That the end of another decade might find the venerable statesman still hearty and contented, was the hope of all. The sincerity and feeling manifested in his face and voice, testified that it was his own experience.

"Such a concourse of people as poured to and from the Sawyer residence on West Algoma Street, from 2 o'clock this afternoon until after 10 at night, has seldom been witnessed. As a testimonial of the friendship of the people of an entire commonwealth it was unmistakable. The crowds began to assemble in the city early in the day, and the flags that adorned the business blocks and private residences showed that it was a gala day in Oshkosh.

"From the time the first large delegation reached the house at 3 o'clock, till 6, it was estimated that six thousand people had visited the premises. These were in considerable part callers from out of town. Personal acquaintances had arrived from all the neighboring cities, many of the gentlemen being accompanied by their ladies. Old political associates had arrived from Madison and other points.

"Milwaukee was represented by a large contingent that reached the city at 11 o'clock, and by still more who came on later trains. It was quite a gathering of notables.

"Among those who came from a distance were John C. Spooner, of Madison, Senator Sawyer's old colleague at Washington; Governor W. H. Upham, Chairman Coe of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin, National Committeeman Henry C. Payne, nearly all the state officials, and many old-time lumbermen who have acquired wealth with their years.

"There was little opportunity to talk over old times. The ex-Senator was too busy greeting everybody else to visit long with anyone in particular.

"Mr. Sawyer's post was at the door of the main parlor, where, seated in a cushioned chair, he exchanged hand-grips with every man, woman and child who entered, and many a second time before they left. Though he moved about among the guests to some extent, he maintained his permanent station the greater portion of the time, and not one guest escaped him.

"It was easy to see that he was happy, for while he spoke pathetically at times with some

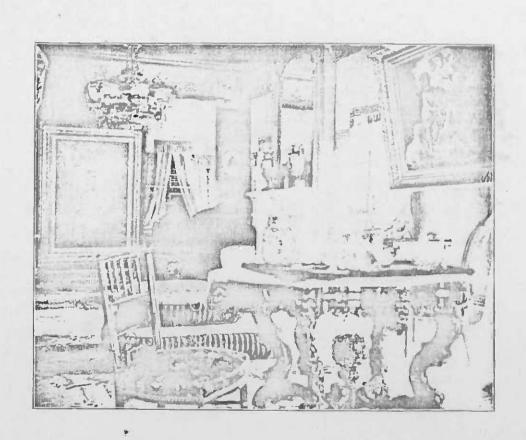
NORTHEAST CORNER OF DRAWING-ROOM,

10

RESIDENCE OF HON. PHILETUS SAWYER.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

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old friend about the lapse of years, and recalled the events of days gone by, his greeting was always cordial, while his pleasant smile and merry twinkle about the eyes did not forsake him once. There was plainly no affectation in his remark that the affair had exceeded his expectations.

"The striking embellishment of the dining-room was the mammoth birthday cake that occupied the center of the table. Worked in a white design on its brown surface was the monogram P. S., between the dates 1816–1896, indicating the four score years that had been spanned by Senator Sawyer's life.

"Two silver candelabras stood near the ends of the table, each containing five candles. The floral decorations were large clusters of American Beauty roses, intertwined with asparagus sprays, which formed a wreath of delicate foliage about the board. Palms and cut flowers in various parts of the room completed the decorations of this apartment. In the east drawing-room the most conspicuous floral display was a huge bunch of American Beauties in a large bowl placed upon a side table. Numerous vases filled with lilies and bride roses occupied the mantel, and in each corner were large pots of broad-leaved palms,

while smaller bouquets of flowers added grace to smaller nooks and recesses.

"The principal design in the sitting-room was a set floral piece from Lawrence University, which stood upon an easel in a corner. The background was formed by a bed of white chrysanthemum blossoms, the margin being a string of white lilies. On the upper part of the design were the figures 1816 enclosed in a pink wreath, and below it appeared 1896 in a wreath of laural. As in the other apartments, there were here numerous settings of blossoms and bowers of palms."

Among the many beautiful floral tributes was a "bouquet of eighty handsome American Beauty roses from" a gentleman of Milwaukee, accompanied by the following touching message:

"May these eighty roses on the anniversary of your 80th birthday be to you indicative of an ever-cherished, loved, honored and revered memory by all Americans. May God graciously grant to you many returns of the day in continued health and happiness. With greetings.

"A. K. HAMILTON."

From the standpoint of the guests the reception was equally successful. They all rejoiced at finding the aged host in good health, and their

personal comforts were well provided for. Refreshments were constantly being served in the dining-room, and a chair was never seen to want for an occupant. The viands were the choicest that the resources of the city could provide, and the music, rendered by the Milwaukee Republican Glee Club, all that could be desired.

During the afternoon and evening they sang over twenty-five songs. The one that called forth "most applause and words of praise" was the following, entitled, "Wisconsin's Grand Old Man," composed by Mr. John Goadby Gregory, of the Evening Wisconsin, and sung by Dr. L. Schiller, A. L. Pryor, E. E. Rogers, C. E. Wright, S. L. Wrightson, C. N. Bowen, M. A. Potthoff, and J. G. Salsman:

WISCONSIN'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Composed by John G. Gregory.

A Song for the Eightieth Birthday of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, September 22, 1896.

Air, " Hail Columbia."

Rally, in Wisconsin's name, Each and all who love her fame, Who value those who made her great,

Our proud and happy Badger State, And yield a foremost-favored son The palm of praise his worth has won. Let friendly hand-clasp do its part, Speak the language of the heart, Bear assurance of good-will, Prove we're glad he's with us still.

CHORUS.

Make the welkin ring with cheers
For his useful eighty years,
While the loyal Badger Clan
Greets Wisconsin's Grand Old Man!

First he toiled with willing hands,
Unendowed with gold or lands,
His honest soul with pluck elate,
His brain and brawn his whole estate;
He conquered wealth, and rose to be
A captain over industry.
Then oft he heard the people's calls
To the nation's Council Halls.
True, sagacious and renowned,
See his age with honor crowned.

CHORUS.

Make the welkin ring with cheers
For his useful eighty years,
While the loyal Badger Clan
Greets Wisconsin's Grand Old Man!

After the shades of night had fallen the townspeople were most in evidence, although in the afternoon hundreds, including many score of ladies, had made their calls.

At 8 o'clock the Union Club, a local organization of business men, left their headquarters in a body behind the Arion band. Then the two local companies of the Wisconsin National Guard, the Oshkosh Guards and the Oshkosh Rifles, marched to the scene of the festivities under the command of Col. Hollister.

At about the same time the Phil. H. Sheridan and John W. Scott posts, G. A. R., set out, and the local political marching clubs made pilgrimages along crowded streets to the music of the Arion and Columbian bands. In all, it was estimated that from eight to ten thousand people took part in the festivities.

* * * * * * * *

One year after the events above recorded, Senator Sawyer said: "I have many friends to reward and no enemies to punish."

The words seemed to have a special significance, coming from one who has had many years of political life, in which enemies are usually

made faster than friends. However, Senator Sawyer has steered clear of numerous shoals, and his great popularity was fully shown a year ago when men and women from all parts of the state gathered at his hearthstone to do him honor.

"Twelve months of time have, to all outward appearance, made no change in the Senator's physical condition. He seemed the same sturdy pioneer who promised at 80 years to meet his friends in his fine old mansion ten years later.

"On the forenoon of his recent birthday he walked ten or a dozen blocks from his home before he got a car down town, and on reaching the First National Bank, of which he is a director, proceeded up the flight of eight or nine steps as briskly as a man of sixty.

"He transacted what business was on hand and walked part of the way home for dinner, and in the afternoon went on an excursion up the river, given in his honor, and was as bright and as cheerful as any of the guests, who were mostly a score of years younger.

"It will be of interest to many to know how Mr. Sawyer keeps up his activity and general good health, and by which daily regimen he expects to live until ninety. WILLIAM OWEN GOODMAN.



"In reply to an inquiry he said: 'I have adopted the lazy man's plan of exercise for several years. Promptly at 6:15 o'clock every morning, when I am at home, I have a massuer come to my room, and for an hour or more he rubs me and gets my blood in active circulation. It is the best plan I know of to keep the digestive organs healthy.

"'I arise after my massage and have my breakfast, usually at 7:30, and am then ready for any work that I may be called upon to do. I am always awakened at 6 o'clock and await the coming of the 'rubber.'

"'Ten years ago I weighed 275 pounds. I was told that I could not retain that amount of flesh and live. So I began a system of dieting, not giving up any kind of food, but eating less of it.

"'My physician told me I must lose a pound of flesh a week, and at the end of a year I had lost fifty-two pounds. I kept a set of scales in my bedroom, and every morning weighed myself before I dressed. I started this system in Washington, and have kept it up ever since.

"'I now weigh 210 pounds, and have remained at that figure the past six or seven years.

"'It is by this plan that I hope to be here in

ten years, and on account of which I promised my friends to be on hand."

"'And should you fail?' he was asked.

"'Well, I'll have some excuse for not being on hand, I assure you.'

"Continuing, he said: 'I made a visit a few days ago to my old farm in Fond du Lac County, where I began life in the West. I do not own the place, but I took a walk about the farm to note the changes, and in the old place the owner pointed out a fence of oak rails that I had split myself.

"He said the wood was well preserved and he was saving them for a big bonfire on my 90th birthday."

The following sketch, prepared for the writer by the courtesy of Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer, fittingly closes the record of the last hours of "Wisconsin's GRAND OLD MAN":

The noble traits of Philetus Sawyer were most conspicuous in his private life. His generous heart not only included in its outpourings his immediate family, but his friends as well. Many to-day have cause to remember him as the best friend they have ever possessed. That such generosity

was often imposed upon would naturally follow, but the instinct that prompted it was God-given.

To be able to relieve the sufferings and privations of others was ever his greatest pleasure. The employes in the bank with which he was so long connected, say, that it was his custom to draw two or three hundred dollars in small bills or silver, that he might be ready to meet the never-ceasing demand for charity made upon him.

A kinder heart no man ever possessed or one more open to the woes of others.

To his children he was most devoted and most indulgent. For many years, indeed after the death of his wife in 1888, he made his home, when in Oshkosh, with his son, except for a short season in the summer, when his old home was thrown open.

His favorite chair stood in the large bay window where he could gaze upon the scene where so many years of his life had been spent, and there he was content.

Senator Vilas said to him, when calling upon him in his own house, the autumn before Mr. Sawyer's death,—"You must feel more at home here, Senator?" "No," he replied, "No, I feel more at home in Edgar's house than I do here."

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His trip to California to attend the christening of the battleship Wisconsin had, no doubt, a tendency to hasten the breaking down of his vigorous constitution. A disease of the glands of the neck, together with the ever-increasing weight of years, told upon him, and the winter of '98-'99 found him an invalid.

But his indomitable will kept him from succumbing to disease, and careful nursing brought him out again. Although all through the intense cold of an unusually severe winter he insisted upon driving many miles, sometimes twenty, in his brougham and only by appealing to his kind heart in behalf of his coachman and horses were these drives curtailed to a reasonable degree.

In this persistent effort not to yield to illness could be traced his life-long habit of ruling circumstances, rather than being ruled by them.

The summer following passed with little comfort to the aged sufferer, and in September a surgical operation was performed by Dr. Murphy of Chicago, which promised relief. This, however, was not lasting, and he suffered at intervals from his old trouble, nausea.

He went in the month of February to Wash-

ington, where he enjoyed the pleasure of meeting many of his old friends on the floor of the Senate.

While there he negotiated the sale of his Washington residence, and returned feeling that everything was completed that needed his personal supervision. He told his friends on his return that he did not care to ever go to Washington again. His old contemporaries had mostly been claimed by death. It was men, not places, to which he clung and when those he cherished had departed, the place no longer held his affections. "The Last Leaf on the Tree" must needs mourn for its fellow.

His long life in Washington had thrown him into close fellowship with most of the men whose names are enrolled in the history of our nation, since the great War of the Rebellion. Numbered among his friends were, Lincoln, Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Logan, Howe, Spooner, and the Presidents down to Harrison, under whose administration his work in the Senate was brought to a close.

It has been said that he was not an orator, but had he turned his attention in that direction there is no doubt that his speeches would have carried conviction with them. He was eminently logical

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in his conclusions, going to the bottom of a subject before deciding upon it.

A lawyer who had been much in his employ said that he was a better lawyer than the men he consulted. That often in reading a legal paper to him for his approval he would suggest alterations in the wording that would serve to make it infinitely more lucid and concise. He certainly possessed a gift of language quite remarkable. His language was picturesque as well.

No one that has known Mr. Sawyer will ever forget his talent as a story-teller. In the midst of the most important business transactions, his quiet, "That reminds me of a story," would bring an expectant look upon the faces of his companions, and the hearty laugh that followed its narration was evidence enough of its success. This talent was a great relief to the strain of the momentous affairs in which he so often participated. It made him a most acceptable guest at a dinner table also. His stories were very apt, and never failed to illustrate the subject under consideration.

His great love for children, and even for the pet dogs about the house, was a marked characteristic. No child but felt safe in his presence,

and the King Charles spaniel disputed with him the right to the easy chair.

The last hours of his life came to his family most unexpectedly.

He returned from the bank on Tuesday, March 27, 1900, about half-past four o'clock in great pain. The maids, always most attentive to his comfort, persuaded him to go to bed. As he passed through the hall on his way to his room, he met his little six months old great-grand-daughter, and stopped to pat her, saying "Nice little girl."

A trained nurse who was in the house was called and everything done that could be devised.

During the day Wednesday he kept his room. In the meanwhile his favorite nurse from an adjoining town had been called by his son to his bedside. Thursday morning his symptoms were alarming. His son and nurse left him to go to breakfast, while his granddaughter-in-law, Mrs. Phil. H. Sawyer, remained with him.

She was rubbing his head and asked if she should stop?

"No, I like it," he answered.

A moment after he complained of his feet be-

ing cold; while attending to them, she looked up to find him dead.

So suddenly the weak heart gave out. Other vital organs had ceased their work some hours before.

A telegram bearing the sad message:

"Father died this morning at nine o'clock," was hastily sent to Washington, where the daughters, Mrs. Goodman and Mrs. Edgar Sawyer, and the granddaughter, Mrs. Chase, were staying.

Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Goodman returned immediately, leaving Mrs. Chase, who was in poor health, and her little daughter Jewell and maid behind.

Such a sad home-coming!

The old home of the family was thrown open once more. The casket was placed in the large drawing-room, where he had stood to receive his numerous guests on the occasion of his eightieth birthday party.

Once again the old house was filled to overflowing. Once again the broad verandas were crowded to the utmost limit, in spite of the falling rain. Friends and neighbors, the many deputations from other cities in the state, the state officials and throngs of those who had known him

through the later years of his busy life, all pressed forward to gaze once more upon the well-known face of one who had gone from them forever.

"Wisconsin's Grand Old Man" they had called him. What better title could he ask for?

The funeral cortege was an imposing one to the eyes of the numberless throng, who, with uncovered heads, lined the pathway. The remains having been placed in the family vault at Riverside Cemetery, the simple service that followed, conducted by his pastor, Rev. Edward H. Smith, was soon over, and there they left him amidst the flowers that surrounded him, tokens of the esteem in which he was held, at rest with his wife and departed children.

From a leading editorial in The Daily Northwestern, on the death of Senator Sawyer, under date of Thursday, March 29, 1900, we glean the following:

"It would be difficult to do justice to the life and career of such a man as Philetus Sawyer, in the brief space allotted to a newspaper article.

"He was of that school and class of men to whom the marvelous development of a new country afforded great opportunities.

"They were the opportunities which opened the way to industry, discretion, good business judgment and a speculative instinct. They were the opportunities which are growing rarer as the country becomes more fully developed.

"Mr. Sawyer was, perhaps, typical of a class of men for which this country has become famous—men who, with only a common school education, displayed wonderful acumen in all business affairs, and whose self-acquired education was along the practical lines of life, rather than the more scholastic and esthetical.

"Sound sense, honesty of purpose, and liberality of purse distinguished him in all his relations to men and their affairs. * * *

"Having started in life poor, he always had a deep sympathy for those in distress, and his vast wealth was heavily drawn upon on all occasions for charitable and benevolent purposes.

"What he has given along these lines from his generous bounty would have been a fortune in itself.

"Philetus Sawyer was a man of kindly nature, yet he was not quick to forget, or slow to resent an affront upon his honor or good name. He overlooked mistakes in others, but was keen to

apprehend and analyze the spirit in which they acted. It was the spirit he judged, rather than the act itself.

"In all his political associations his promise was a settlement, and, in business affairs, his word was better than his bond: for scores of men may tell how he has done better by them than if their transactions had been reduced to written specifications.

"In National affairs, Philetus Sawyer was the friend and counsellor of statesmen. His practical views on all questions gave a sounder base to diplomacy, and frequently pointed simple ways out of apparent intricacies.

"His judgment was relied upon for the guidance of some of the foremost leaders the nation has seen since the civil war. He was the valued adviser of every President of the United States since Abraham Lincoln.

"In Congress and in the Senate his word was taken without question on all matters referred to him. In the political affairs of his party he was regarded as one of the surest and safest men to give it guidance.

"In business affairs, capitalists deferred to his judgment; and his endorsement lacked not the

response of investors with all the means necessary to the enterprise.

"With these traits of character, it was not surprising that Mr. Sawyer became a rich man: not rich as compared with the magnates who to-day are at the head of great corporations, monopolies and combines; but rich in comparison with his neighbors, and the circumstances of his youth.

"But his wealth has been dispensed with a liberal hand to a thousand worthy objects.

"Schools, churches, colleges, benevolent associations, public libraries, educational organizations, missionary movements, local enterprises, and innumerable institutions of creditable purposes have felt the touch of his generosity.

"And many are the men and individuals who have received their start in life, or assistance in hard places from the kindly impulse of the 'old man' to do with his wealth what he could to help others and the world along.

"The loss of such a man is great to any community. It is greater to this community because he was so much of it, and so interwoven with everything that pertains to its growth, prosperity and welfare.

"His personality seemed a part of our very progress. His kindly old face will be missed from this community."



TRIBUTE

FROM.

GOV. SCOFIELD

AND THE

Senators and Representatives at Washington.

Madison, Wis., March 29.—Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee.—In Senator Sawyer's death the state has suffered a severe loss. He was a man of great force of character and wielded an influence such as few men in the history of this state have exceeded. His influence came not alone from his great wealth, but from his inherent qualities as a man. He had a wide grasp of affairs and was farseeing. The success of his great business enterprise attests his good judgment in business matters, and his judgment of public matters was equally sagacious.

He was a man of generous impulses, true to his friends and loyal to every cause that he es-

poused. His sturdiness of character compelled the admiration of even his political enemies. He was ready at any moment to help a friend, either financially or politically, and if he sometimes seemed unrelenting toward a political enemy it was only when the enemy refused to meet him half way for a reconciliation. He has died full of honors and universally respected and admired. It will be a long time before another man will fill so large a space in the history of this state.

(Signed) EDWARD SCOFIELD.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—[Special.]—Following is the telegram of condolence sent by the Senators and Representatives at Washington to Edgar Sawyer at Oshkosh:

The Wisconsin delegation in both houses of Congress have learned with profound sorrow of the death of your distinguished father. He made for himself a great career and served our state and the country in the House and in the state with eminent ability and great usefulness. He was loyal to his country, to his state, to his party and to his friends. He was generous, just and considerate. The news of his death came to us all as a great shock and brings to us all a sense of per-

sonal loss. We keenly sympathize with you all in the great affliction which has befallen you.

(Signed)

J. C. Spooner,
J. V. Quarles,
J. H. Davidson,
Theobald Otjen,
Alex. Stewart,
J. J. Jenkins,
H. A. Cooper,
E. S. Minor,
J. W. Babcock,
S. S. Barney,
H. J. J. Esch,
H. B. Dahle.

Writing editorially, Thursday, March 29, 1900, Mr. John G. Gregory, of The Evening Wisconsin, says:

"He did not escape the attacks of envy and malice, but the loyalty of his friends consoled him for the activity of his foes.

"His voluntary retirement from politics occurred when he was the strongest personal political factor in the state.

"When, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday anniversary, September 22, 1896, Oshkosh was filled with Republicans from all parts of Wisconsin who had voluntarily assembled to offer greetings to ex-Senator Sawyer, the tribute of respect and good-feeling was strikingly significant, because it was paid to a man who had retired

from active politics. There has been no parallel to it in the history of the state."

One year after the Senator's death the following appeared in The Daily Northwestern of Oshkosh:

"While a year has passed since he died, Mr. Sawyer's influence may be said to be felt in many ways even to the present.

"His death was the cause of true regret in the heart of every citizen of Oshkosh, and it is safe to say that his memory will be revered with increasing honor with each succeeding generation.

"His influence in the community will probably never be forgotten. Not only does the library building stand a monument to his kindness—that was his latest munificence—but many who were personally assisted by him will take pains to perpetuate his name to their succeeding generations.

"The anniversary of the death of Mr. Sawyer is a day to be remembered."



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"The anniversary of the death of Mr. Sawyan



MRS. PHILETUS SAWYER.

(MELVINA M. HADLEY.)

1824—1888.

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MELVINA M. HADLEY.

1825,1888,

Melvina M. Hadley was born in Worcester, Otsego County, New York, May 2, 1825, and was of English ancestry; her great-grandfather Hadley having held a commission in the English army under King George II. in 1760. Three of her most distinguishing traits were strength of character, kindness of heart, and a marvelous insight into human nature.

These qualities stood both her and her husband in good stead, not only during their pioneer struggles in the early days of Wisconsin, but became of even greater value later on, when the people of Wisconsin, recognizing the power for good possessed by her husband, Philetus Sawyer, had given him the best they had to give in the

way of political honors, she was called upon to assume a prominent position in the society of the nation's capital.

During the Civil War she was untiring in her efforts to promote the comfort of the soldiers; cheerfully and efficiently devoting both time and strength to the collecting and forwarding of food, clothing and hospital supplies; everything, in fact, which tended to alleviate the suffering of the brave defenders of their country.

She was a staunch friend to the Negroes, doing many kindly and beneficent acts to advance their cause, when she went to Washington as the wife of a Northern Representative, immediately after the close of the war.

Mrs. Sawyer's personal appearance was attractive in the extreme.

Of medium stature, her well-shaped head adorned with a profusion of beautiful brown hair, her large, expressive eyes, and clear complexion, combined to make a most pleasing exterior.

She possessed a vivacious, fun-loving temperament which won for her no end of friends, and a heart so noble that they ever remained true in their allegiance.

The poor were her special care, and every ap-

MRS. OLIVE FLINT PERKINS,

AE, 78,

MOTHER OF

MRS, PHILETUS SAWYER.



Fo

peal for aid met with tender sympathy and generous response.

She died in Washington, May 21, 1888, after a very long illness, and was most sincerely mourned by all who had ever known her.

The Senate of the United States adjourned in deference to her memory, one of the very few instances when this great honor has been paid to a woman, and the deepest grief was visible on every side when her remains were borne back to her dearly beloved home in Oshkosh.

The children of Philetus Sawyer and Melvina M. Hadley, his wife, were:

- (2) Earl Sawyer.
- (3) Ella Sawyer.
- I. Edgar Philetus Sawyer, born Sunday, December 4, 1842, at Crown Point, Essex County, New York. He resides at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
- 4. Emma Maria Sawyer, born Saturday, March 24, 1855, at Oshkosh, Wis. Died Saturday, October 10, 1896, at Washingotn, D. C.
- 5. Erna Melvina Sawyer, born Monday, March 28, 1859, at Oshkosh, Wis.

I. Edgar Philetus Sawyer

was born on Sunday, December the fourth, 1842, at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, and married Tuesday, the eighteenth of October, 1864, Mary Eleanor Jewell, the third child, and second daughter of Henry Chapin Jewell, and Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell, his wife, born on Sunday, the third day of July, 1842, at Canaan, New York.

Their children are:

i. Maria Melvina,

born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of July, 1865, and married on Wednesday, June second, 1886, Charles Curry Chase,

(See Chase Descent) who was born on Saturday, the twenty-first day of May, 1859.

The children born to them are:

(a) Jewell Sperry, born on Tuesday, the twentyeighth day of August, 1888, at Oshkosh, Wis.

- (b) Mary Henrietta, born on Friday, the second of September, 1892, and died on the same day of the week, September ninth. Oshkosh, Wis.
- (c) Prescott Sawyer, born on Thursday, the twentieth day of April, 1899, and died on Thursday, the first day of February, 1900. Oshkosh, Wis.
- ii. Philetus Horace,
 born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on Saturday, October the twenty-fifth, 1873.
 On Thursday, the twelfth day of
 November, 1896, he married, at Madison, Wisconsin, Caroline Lucy Upham, born on Wednesday, December
 the thirtieth, 1874.

(See Upham Descent.)
On Tuesday, the third of October, 1899, there was born to them a daughter,

- (a) Kathryn Upham.
- IV. Emma Maria Sawyer, born on Saturday, March the twenty-

Fep

fourth, 1855. She married Howard G. White, of Syracuse, New York, and died on Saturday, October the tenth, 1896, at Washington, D. C.

- (a) There was born to them one child, Sawyer Rich, on Saturday, February the tenth, 1883. He died on Wednesday, the twentyfirst day of January, 1885.
- V. Erna Melvina Sawyer,
 was born on Monday, the twenty-eighth
 day of March, 1859, and was married October the thirty-first, 1878, to William
 Owen Goodman, Chicago, Illinois.
 - (a) They have one child, a son, Kenneth Sawyer, who was born on Wednesday, the nineteenth of September, 1883.



SAWYER MONUMENT.

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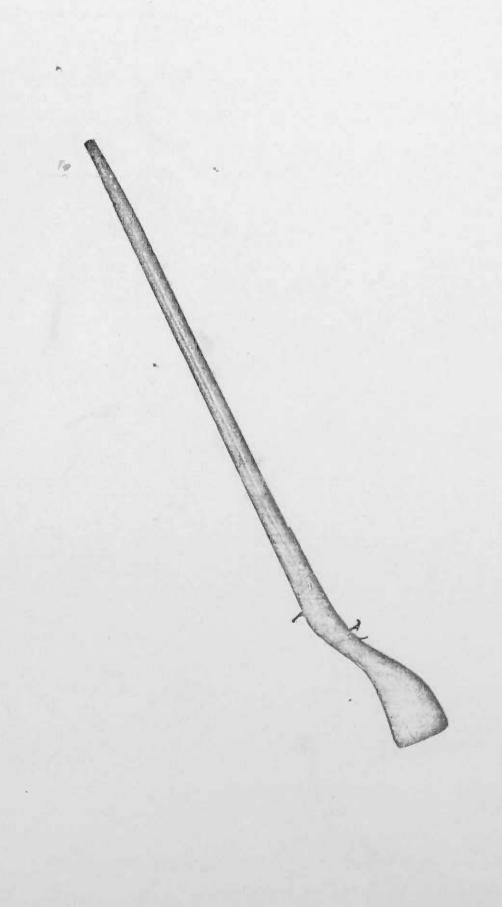


THE PRESCOTT DESCENT.



THE PRESCOTT GUN."

HIS "FAVORITE GUN."





CAPTAIN JOHN PRESCOTT.

... OF ...

LANCASTER, MASS.

1604-5-1683,

The Descent of Captain John Prescott, the Founder of Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1604-1683, and grandfather of Caleb Sawyer (3) from the Prescotts of Lancashire, England, and the collateral lines, ascending to the Royal Saxon Line of Cerdic, 495 A. D.

* * * * * * *

In the eleventh volume, and on pages twentynine and thirty of the Foedera of Thomas the Rhymer, and under the title of "Supra Aquae ductibus de confirmatione—" is written—" Coram Dominus H. de Patershall, Domini Regis Thesaurario, Magistro Waltero de Prestcote, Vice Cancellario, et als.", i. e., "a confirmation of a grant made concerning acqueducts of the city of London, by

H. de Patershall, Treasurer to the King, is addressed to Walter de Prestcote, Vice Chancellor, and others, &c."

The ancient armorial bearings of the Prescotts reappear again and again in the pedigrees of some of the oldest and most distinguished families of Lancashire. The black shield bearing its silver chevron, and displayed two and one, the three silver owls.

The crest is a cubit arm, couped, erect and vested red. The cuff is ermined, and in the hand is held a cresett or beacon, a burning pitch-pot, sable, flamed proper.

The heraldic language of these arms tells us that they were conferred for fidelity and watchfulness by day and night: but that the particular deed which won the arms was performed at night, and on the coast line, in detecting the advance of some enemy by water, and sending inland through the darkness the warning bale-fire which roused the country to defence.

The arms are very ancient. A blazon of them is still preserved in one of the branches of the Prescotts in this country.

In his excellent Memorial of the Prescotts in this country, Dr. Prescott says, on page 32:

"But although we are not able to trace the direct" (name) "lineage of the Prescotts that came to America farther back than the time of Queen Elizabeth, yet it is well known that Prescott was known as an ancient family in the town of Prescott aforesaid, in the County of Lancaster, * * * from whom descended James Prescott of Standish, in Lancashire, one of the gentlemen of Lancashire who were required, by an order of Queen Elizabeth, dated August, 1564, to keep in readiness horsemen and armor."

This James Prescott of Standish, married a daughter of Roger Standish, Esq., of Standish, Elizabeth, and sister to Ralph Standish, by whom he had the following children:

Mollineaux. He received the Manor and lordship of Dryby in Lincolnshire, in reward for his bravery, daring and prowess; was granted an augmentation of his arms, &c., and was later known as SIR JAMES PRESCOTT. He died March 1, 1583, and left issue a son and a daughter: John and Anne.

- 2. Roger, baptized: Married first, Elizabeth
 —————————, in 1563. She died early, and he married as second wife, Ellen Shaw of Standish, on the 20th of August, 1568. He lived in Shevington, parish of Standish. His will bears date September 26, 1594. He lies buried in the Church in Standish.
- 3. RALPH, baptized; but died in youth.
- 4. Robert, baptized; married February 3, 1565, Elizabeth Nightingale. He lived in Standish, and died there in 1576. He left two sons, John and Robert, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, it is supposed, Alexander Standish.
- Margaret, he was the father of Alexander of London, who was the father of SIR JOHN PRESCOTT, of the Manors of Radwinton, Essex and Bromley, in Kent. He died in 1640, leaving two daughters, as his co-heiresses.

6. Јони,

baptized. He married Anne—, of Sutterby, in the County of Lincoln. They had an only daughter, Anne, who married William Boston, of Phimbleby, in the County of Lincoln.

From ROGER PRESCOTT (the second son of James Prescott, Sr., and Elizabeth Standish, his wife), through his marriage with his second wife, Ellen Shaw, came his only son by the union, RALPH, who was baptized 1571-2 and married Ellen ———. His home was in Shevington, parish of Standish, and we find him recorded as the co-executor to his father's will. His own will bears date the 7th of November, 1608, and was proved January 24, 1609.

By his wife Ellen, he had issue two sons and three daughters:

Helen, baptized in Standish, Monday, October 1, 1593.

Roger, baptized in Standish, Tuesday, December 10, 1594.

ALICE, baptized in Standish, Tuesday, February 7, 1598.

CECILIA, baptized in Standish, Saturday, October 16, 1602.

JOHN, baptized in Standish, —, 1604-5.

This John Prescott, who is the emigrant, and founder of Lancaster, is mentioned in his father's will. He married on Wednesday, January 21, 1629, Mary Platts, at Wygan, in Lancashire. Her family were later in Yorkshire, in the parish of Halifax. Several of her near kindred are mentioned in the will of George Fairbanks, of Sowerby, which bears date of 1650.

Later on Mr. Prescott disposed of his patrimony in Shevington, parish of Standish, to his kinsman, Richard Prescott, of Wygan, removing into Yorkshire, and residing in the parish of Halifax, at Sowerby: and here were several of his children born: he making this place his home for a considerable time.

Owing to the Stuart oppressions, he, in common with many others, left his home, sold his lands, and went first to Barbadoes, in 1638, owning property there; but in 1640 he came to New England, and is found first at Boston in that year. Soon after he appears at Watertown, Massachusetts, and becomes the possessor of one hundred and twenty-six acres of land; and three years later he is prominent in the affairs of the Nashaway (Lancaster) Company.

But before proceeding further with the record of John Prescott in the New World, let us note his descent through the family of Standish, from the founder of the West Saxon kingdom. It forms an interesting study in heredity.

Through the eldest daughter of King Alfred do the ancient Lancashire family of Standish derive their royal and legitimate descent from the great Alfred. And through their intermarriage with this family do the Prescotts of Wygan deduce their royal descent.

This daughter was the Lady Ethelfleda, who was married to the Mercian Earl, or sub-King Ethelbert (Ethelred), and who was noted for her strong and masculine mind, her executive ability, and the masterful manner in which she administered the affairs of her little principality, and at the same time acted as chief counsellor to her brother, King Edward, known as the Elder.

The death of the Mercian sub-King occurred in 912; that of the Princess Ethelfleda in 920.

Their only child was Elswina, who, by her marriage with a nobleman of Wessex, became the ancestress of a long line of descendants, who have stamped their personality and their name on the history of Lancashire.

Among these worthies was Algor, Earl of Leicester, who married either a sister or a daughter of Sir William Mallette, whose son, Warin, was Earl of Leicester in the time of King William the Conqueror. So far as the records go, the name of Algor's wife was Alwara.

It would seem that Algor's son, Warin, had no issue, at least who could succeed to his earldom, and so his sister, Lucie, became his heir, and carried the title in her marriage.

She had two husbands. But it is with the first marriage that our line is concerned.

Her first husband was the celebrated Ivo de Taylbois, or Tailbois, brother of Fulk, Earl of Anjou, who, in addition to being Earl of Angiers, in France, was also, as were many of his compeers, liberally endowed with lands and titles in the "merry isle."

The second husband of the Lady Lucie, was Gerard, Lord Bullingbroke.

Among the titles and possessions of the Earl of Angiers, was that of Baron Kendal. By Lucie, Ivo had a son, named Chetellus, and his son Gilbert, noted by some as fourth Baron Kendal, had two sons, the eldest of whom, William, Baron Kendal, called himself William de Lancaster, in

the Parliament of King Henry II., and bore, in consequence, the same armorial bearings which Algor and his predecessors had done.

He married Gundreda, daughter of William, the second Earl of Warren, and widow of Roger, Earl of Warwick, by whom he had issue a son, William, his successor as Baron Kendal, and Avicia, a daughter, who married Richard de Morevil.

William de Lancaster I., was succeeded by his son, called William de Lancaster II., who was steward to King Henry II. He married Helewise de Stuteville, and his only daughter, and ultimate heiress, Helewise de Lancaster, was given, shortly after his coronation, by King Richard the First, to Gilbert, son and heir of Roger Fitz-Reinfride, one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

The King also, in consideration of a fine of sixty marks of silver, relieved him and his heirs from the tax known as Nutegild, which of old had been paid by these lands, in Westmoreland and Kendal.

This Gilbert obtained a grant of the honour of Lancaster for life from King John, and filled the office of Sheriff of Lancaster from the seventh to the seventeenth year of the same reign.

Here terminates the main line.

We now return to that Warin de Lancaster, who was a brother of William I., and who, through the blunder of some writers of modern times, has been made to figure as the son of the latter, and thus create great confusion in this descent.

This Warin de Lancaster had a son, Henry, who took the name of Lea, and was called Henry de Lea in the 13th of King John, A. D. 1212. This Henry had a son named John, who was Lord of Lea Hall in the 27th of King Henry III., A. D. 1243.

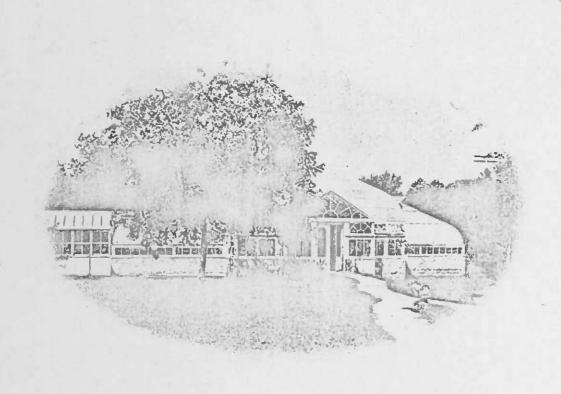
The arms borne by him and his successors, and whereby they are easily traced and identified, were, argent, three bars, sable.

The son of this last-mentioned Lord of Lea Hall, was Henry de Lea, who was Sheriff of Lancaster in the second year of Edward I., 1274, and died in the seventeenth year of the same reign, 1288-9. On his decease he left a son, William Lea, who married Clemence, or Clemans, daughter of Robert Banastre, or, as it was later spelled, Bannister, Baron Newton.

The armorial of this family also aids us in

CONSERVATORIES OF EDGAR P. SAWYER,

OSHKOSH, WIS.



placing this branch where it pertains, being gules, three chevrons argent.

From this marriage into the Banastre family, there was issue a son and a daughter. The son, Henry Lea,* died without issue, and the estates fell to the sister, Sybill Lea. When she came of age, in the twentieth year of Edward I., 1292, she was given in marriage to the fourth Adam de Hoghton, or Houghton, to whom she carried as heiress the estate and arms of Lea.

Sir Adam de Houghton was a member of Parliament, and prominent in the affairs of the shire. His daughter, Sibyll, married William de Bold, the eldest son of Sir Richard de Bold, of Bold.

It is said that this knightly family of Bold, Bolde, Boulde, or Bild, as they are variously spelt, were seated before the Conquest at Bold in the County of Lancaster, and were lords of the same. This family have been singularly fortunate in retaining their possessions, uninterruptedly, we believe, in the main line down to Peter Bold, Esq., M. P., for the County of Lancaster, who deceased about 1761, leaving several daughters, but no heir male.

^{*}Was decollated for high treason.

The ancient pedigree of the Bold family, by Richard St. George, in his visitation of Lancashire in the year 1613, is preserved in the Harleian Collection, is inclusive of that year, and so terminates.

Connected with the first Cheshire and Lancashire families, they appear to have been in the Lancastrian interests: for we find that Sir Richard Bold, Knt., lived in the time of King Henry VI., and his son was a knight in Henry VII.'s time.

Some of the family seated themselves at Upton in Cheshire (extinct) and another Bold seated himself at North Meols. But to return to Sir William de Bold who married Sibylla de Hoghton.

They had issue Sir Richard de Bold, of Bold, who married in 1370, Elena, daughter and heiress of Richard de Mollineaux of Sefton, in the County of Lancaster. Sir Richard de Bold died in 1390, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Bold of Bold, Knt., who was seized of free warren in said estate, in the Parish of Prescott. He was sheriff of the county, and prominent in its affairs. In this Parish of Prescott, and connected with the estate of Bold, is Farneworth chapel, which has been used for generations by

the family as a place of sepulture, and which contains many interesting memorials of the family.

Sir John married a daughter of Stanley of Hooton and Stourton, County Chester, Emma de Stanley, thus bringing the blood of the Hales, Waltons, Irelands, Mertons and Hollands, into the family. John de Ireland, Lord of the Hutt, descended from Sir John de Ireland, who flourished in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was buried at Hale, 1088. His son, Sir Robert Ireland, Lord of the Hutt aforesaid, lived in the reign of King John, and was held by him in great esteem. He married Beatrice, daughter of William Daresbury, of whose family much is told in Leycester's Hist. of Cheshire, f. 238, etc. Their son, also Sir John, married Maude, daughter and sole heir of John Hesketh, Kt., and Lord of Rufford, County Lincoln. They had issue, Sir Adam Ireland, who married Avena, daughter of Sir Robert Holland, Knt., who was by the gift of her father, Lady Hale. Sir Adam is on record as Lord Hale, jure uxoris; and flourished in the reign of Edward II.

His son, John Ireland, Lord of Hutt and Hale, and a moiety of the manor of Bebington, County Chester, living 23d Edward III. (1350),

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married Agatha, daughter of Stephen, and sister of David de Merton and of Bebington, County Chester.

This Lady Agatha, noted for her beauty and accomplishments, was lineally descended from the celebrated Gilbert Walton, Lord of Hale and Halewood, time of King John, through his second son Henry, whose daughter Cecily, sole heiress, married Alan de Columbers, Lord of Hale, etc., in right of his wife.

His sole child, Cicily, daughter and heiress, married Sir Robert Holland, son of Sir Robert Holland, Knt., who took in right of his wife, the titles of Lord Hale and Halewood. Their daughter Avena, as we have seen, married Sir Adam Ireland.

Their son, David Ireland, Esq., of the Hutt, eldest son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Stanley, Knt., of Hooton and Stourton, in the shire of Chester; and their daughter, Emma, as we have seen, became the first wife of Sir John Bold, who was sheriff in 1407.

Their son and heir, Richard, of Bold, who is on record in 1420, married Elena, daughter of Gilbert Hallsall, in 1404. (See note on Hallsall.) Their son,

Sir Henry Bold, of Bold, Knt., married Lady Gracia——, but date of said marriage has not been found. She lived to an advanced age: being on record as living a widow as late as 1471. Her daughter, by Sir Henry, was the

Lady Sibylla, who married Sir Alexander Standish, of Standish, Knt. They had issue an only son, Ralph, who, on the death of his father, succeeded to the title and estates, as Sir Ralph Standish. He married into an old and distinguished family of Northamptonshire, the Harringtons, his wife being Elena, or Alice, the daughter of Sir James Harrington, Knt., of Wolfgang, and who was lineally descended from the celebrated family of Neville.

They had a numerous family, and their third son, Roger de Standish, married and had issue. The name of his wife is uncertain, having been lost in the general destruction of certain papers, but that they had several children we know, among them a daughter, Elizabeth, who is recorded as the eldest daughter, and the wife of James Prescott, of Shevington: and ancestress of John Prescott, the Settler, to whose immediate history and descendants we now return:

Mr. Prescott is known in the history of the

ancient town of Lancaster, Massachusetts, as "The Founder," and the place is named from and in honor of the shire of Lancaster, from whence sprang the Prescott family.

His birth probably occurred in the year of his recorded baptism, 1604-5, as it was customary to baptize in a few weeks after birth.

There are various traditions of his station in life in the land of his nativity: and while the dates of his coming to this country conflict with the accuracy of the tradition which has crept into print that he was a Cromwellian soldier, still it is evident that his life in England, was one which called forth some of the best and strongest traits of his nature.

It was, without doubt, a most excellent preparatory school for his after experiences in this land.

In his excellent history of Lancaster, Mr. Nourse pays this deserved tribute to him: "His invincible energy, manual skill, and fertility of resource, pushed the enterprise to final success, in spite of dangers and discouragements which soon drove all his co-partners from the undertaking."

Whatever the town finally grew to be, it owed all to Prescott's primary upbuilding.

"For nearly forty years he was its very heart and soul, and after the massacre he came back to die at his post, enjoining in his will, that the worn out mortal part of him should be committed 'to the comon burying place here in Lancaster."

A rude fragment of slate rock marks the head of his grave, and on it can be read with great difficulty at this day, the inscription: "John Prescott, Desased." The footstone has disappeared. He died in 1683.

He was the father of eight children: his eldest, Mary, baptized in Sowerby, England, Parish of Halifax, February 24, 1630, married in 1648, Thomas Sawyer, of Lancaster. She was the mother of Caleb Sawyer, and thus the lineal ancestress of ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer.

(See Sawyer Chapter.)

Referring to Mr. John Prescott's military career in England, there is evidence that he served as a soldier, and also inherited from his ancestors their arms of service: for he brought with him from the land of his birth to New England, a complete suit of armor, and of a more ancient fashion than that usual in his day.

Prescott used this armor to good effect in his dealings with troublesome Indians.

He was a man of fine presence, and of a stern and commanding countenance. Arrayed in helmet, cuiress, gorget, and other parts of the armor, he presented to the Indians a terrible appearance, and more than once, thus arrayed, pursued them alone, and single-handed rescued and brought back his stolen property, sometimes leaving his foes badly off in the bargain.

Once they stole his horse: he promptly assumed his armor and overtook them. "They were surprised that he should venture to pursue them alone, and a chief approached him with an uplifted tomahawk. Mr. Prescott told him to strike, which he did, and finding that the blow made no impresson on his steel cap, was greatly astonished, and asked Mr. Prescott to allow him to put it on, and then strike it while on his head, as he had done when it was on Mr. Prescott's head.

"The helmet being too small for the head of the chief, the stroke settled the helmet down to his ears, scraping off the skin on both sides of his head. They then gave him up his horse, supposing him to be something more than human."

"At another time the Indians set fire to his barn. Old John put on his armor, rushed out, drove them off, and let out his cattle and horses from the burning stable."

"Again the Indians set fire to his saw-mill. The old hero, armed cap-a-pie, as before, drove them off and extinguished the fire."

At one time his house was attacked, when only he and Mrs. Prescott were the inmates. He fortunately had several muskets, besides his "favorite gun."

His wife loaded the guns while he kept up a well-directed fire with fatal effect on his attackers. For over half an hour the unequal contest was maintained, while the Indians were deluded into believing that they were resisted by quite a body of soldiers, from Mr. Prescott's accompanying his fire by numerous loud and authoritative commands to an imaginary soldiery.

They finally retired, bearing with them their killed and wounded.

On another occasion, as is related of him, sundry Indians made their appearance at his old mill and hoisted the water gate, when he, Prescott, took his favorite gun, which he brought with him from England, heavily loaded, and started

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toward the mill, when the Indians retired to the hills near by.

Having shut down the gate and fixed the mill, Mr. Prescott concluded it prudent to retire to his house, or garrison, but did so backward, with his eye upon the foe until he reached his home, when the Indians gave a yell, such as they alone were capable of giving, as a defiance.

Mr. Prescott concluded, by way of answer, to give them a specimen of his skill as a sharp-shooter, upon receiving which they fled in great haste, marking the line of their flight by bloody tracks.

In many other encounters, Prescott and his "favorite gun" figured with credit to his skill in its use, and with disaster to his foes.

This gun, by the way, is now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and was presented to it by Mr. Prescott Brigham, a lineal descendant of John Prescott.

Prescott gave it to his oldest son, John Prescott, Jr., who, in his turn, gave the gun to his oldest son, John. He gave it to his daughter, Tabitha, whose first husband was Aaron Sawyer, and whose second husband was Silas Brigham.

Mrs. Brigham, in her old age, gave the gun

to her grandson, Prescott Brigham, who was born in 1770, lived in Shrewsbury, and removed in 1838 to Sauk County, Wisconsin, where he died.

Mr. Prescott Brigham gave the gun to our State Historical Society.



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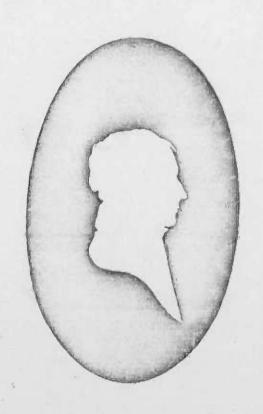
OF

JUDGE EZRA JEWELL,

Lyons, New York,

GRAND-FATHER OF

MRS. EDGAR P. SAWYER.





PART II.

THE

JEWELL

LINEAGE.



PART IL

SHI

EWELL

LINEAGE

VIEW IN PALM HOUSE,

CONSERVATORIES OF EDGAR P. SAWYER.





KING ALFRED THE GREAT.

849 - 901.

The fifth son of Ethelwulf, the king of Wessex, and Osburh, daughter of Oslac, his first wife, was Alfred.

Alfred was born in the year 849, in Berkshire, in the village of Wantage, then known as a royal town.

Visitors of the present day who visit the modern Wantage, see a pleasant English village boasting a spacious market-place, roomy streets and numerous small, but neat and picturesque houses.

Two memorials of the great king are to be found here: above the town is a field called Alfred's "Meadow," and in the market-place is an ideal statue of the "King of the English."

Aside from these there is no other memorial.

Just where the royal abode was and on what exact spot it stood; will never be known.

From both his parents the future king inherited excellent characteristics. Ethelwulf in matter of religion was apt to be too strongly inclined to superstition in many instances, and liable to defer too readily to the dictates of interested churchmen: who never lost an opportunity with royalty to further and advance the aggressions of the hierarchy.

Yet aside from this weakness, he was a man of strong affections, high and far-seeing political aspirations, which his travels, extensive for those times, had but broadened into a noble kingly policy; and his magnanimity and kindliness of heart, were matched by his promptness and bravery in battle. Indeed the whole race of Cerdic, were kingly men: kingly in the right sense of the word king, which means not only a knowing man, but one who is fittest to take the chief leadership because he is the wisest both to plan and execute.

Alfred's mother, Osburh, or Osburga, as it is sometimes written, was the fair and talented daughter of a noble Jutlander said to be of kingly stock, and to whom had been committed the gov-

ernorship of the Isle of Wight. At least Oslac figures in the chronicle as holding a position so close and near the royal person, that it is but natural to infer his own high birth, as to none but to them who could show a high descent was the office of Cup-Bearer to the King committed.

His daughter was, for her day, fond of learning, and a student. But she was not this at the expense of other and equally attractive qualities. She was a tender and efficient mother: so long as she was spared to Ethelwulf, the life of her children seemed to have been enwrapped with her own. There is no reason for doubting the beautiful story which Asser gives us, of the way the little boy Alfred won his first book.

Indeed whatever glimpses we are vouchsafed of his boyhood, we see the promise of the noble manhood afterward realized in the trenchant warrior, the far-seeing statesman, the sympathetic man, and the wise, high-minded king who laid broad and deep a sovereignty whose influence we of this day still feel.

To any work of authority one can easily refer for the facts of King Alfred's reign, for the detailed account of his wars, defeats, and ultimate triumphs.

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One of the completest histories of him and his times, will be found in Dugald Macfayden's book, "Saintly Lives" Series, wherein we are given one of the most complete views of the great Alfred that has yet been vouchsafed us by any writer.

The work is divided into four books, the first treating of Alfred's childhood; the second of "Engle-land or Daneland?" wherein is set forth the coming of the Danes, Under the Hammer of Thor, Alfred the King, the Hour of Darkness and the Turn of the Tide. In book four the Triumph and passing of Alfred is considered.

Therefore to such a work as this one is referred for details.

In the year 868 Alfred married the daughter of Ethelred Mucil (the strong) Earl of the Gainas, a people whose name yet lives in the name of their town, Gainsborough.

Asser, the chronicler, tells us, that, "The mother of this lady was Eadburg, of the royal line of Mercia, whom we have often seen with our own eyes a few years before her death. She was a venerable lady, and after the decease of her husband, she remained many years a widow, even till her own death."

By his wife Ealhswith Alfred had issue three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Edmund, did not survive his father, but died without children during his father's lifetime. The second son was Edward, of whom later; and the third, Ethelward, led a private and secluded life, having inherited from his father a great love of learning. He devoted his best years to learning and its advancement.

The eldest daughter of king Alfred was the Princess Ethelfleda, who became the wife of Ethelred,* earl of Mercia, and to whom was given the position of sub-king of Mercia.

The early death of Ethelred left his widow, Ethelfleda, queen of Mercia. She ruled her kingdom under her brother, with marked ability. She was highly endowed, and with the eminent characteristics of her family. It was to her energetic and wise co-operation, that Edward the Elder was able to reign so successfully: for he found that both in peace and war, his sister's aid and counsel were invaluable.

For an account of this princess, and her descendants, see the fuller account of her branch in the Prescott Chapter preceding in Part One.

^{*} Given also as Ethelbert.

The close of King Alfred's life is thus simply, but none the less impressively told in the Saxon chronicle: "This year" (901) "died Alfred, son of Aethelwulf, six days before the mass of ALL Saints. He was king over the whole English nation, except that part which was under the dominion of the Danes.

"And he held the kingdom one year and a half less than thirty years. And then Edward his son succeeded to the kingdom."

To return to King Edward, the first of that name who sat on an English throne, and who succeeded his father, King Alfred in the kingdom.

He is known in history as "The Elder." The exact date of his birth is uncertain. His accession was in the year 901, and although his possession of the crown was bitterly and actively disputed by Ethelwold, the son of his uncle, the elder brother of King Alfred, he overthrew him and the bands of freebooters which formed his forces, and drove him and them from the kingdom.

He was married three times: first to the lady Ecgwynna; secondly, to the lady Aelflaeda, and lastly to the princess Aedgiva.

By these three marriages he had issue fifteen

children. Five of the daughters married into the princely and sovereign families of the Continent.

One married Louis of Provence. Eadhilda married Hugh -le- Grand. The Princess Elgiva, known in the Romane dialect as Emiliana, married the heroic Ebles the Mamzer, otherwise of Poitou, and who appears elsewhere on our Pedigree, and was prominent in the battle of Chartres. Another, and the most beautiful of all the daughters was Eadgitha or Edith, for whom a splendid embassy from the court of Henry the Fowler, besought her hand for that king's son, Otho the Great.

But resembling her in beauty of person and gifts of mind was the Princess Eadgiva, known in the French records as Ogiva, who became the wife of King Charles the Third, and the mother of King Louis Doutremer.

She inherited many of the Great Alfred's traits, and was called on to exercise them through many years of trial, banishment and hardships. It was in great degree to her strength of character and resolution that her son, more English than French, became the able king that he was, and left the impress of his forceful nature on his day and generation.

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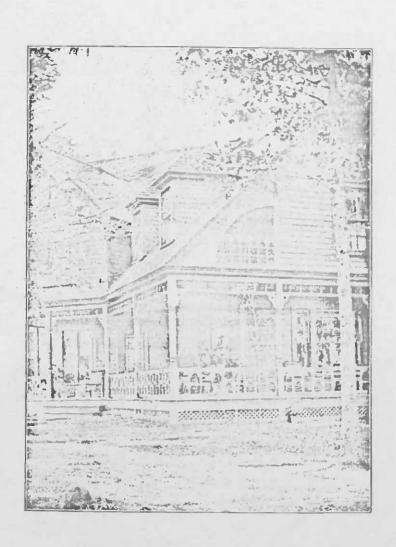
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A VIEW OF THE SUMMER HOME OF EDGAR P. SAWYER,

WALDWIC.



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THE CARLOVINGIAN LINE.

Anchisus, son of Arnulf of Metz who died in 641, married Begga, the fair daughter of Pepin Le Vieux, the representative of an old Brabant family.

From this union sprang Pepin of Heristal, the great Duke of Austrasia, who died in 714, and was the father, by Alpais, of the famous Charles Martel, or the "Hammer," the deliverer of Europe from the Saracenic scourge, who became King of France, and died Sunday, October 22, 741.

The battle of Tours, ranked as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, where the power of Abderrahman and his followers were forever crushed, as far as Western Europe was

concerned, was fought between Tours and Poictiers, in the year 732.

This whole region is one vast plain broken into gentle undulations, and occasionally rising into low hills. It naturally forms a great battle-ground for infantry and cavalry.

One able historian considers that Charles Martel may be considered another Arminius, and yet another says, that "Charles Martel, saved and delivered the Christian nations of the West from the deadly grasp of all-destroying Islam."

Charles succeeded in 714 to his father's position and power, and was equally successful in his domestic as well as foreign administration of the government.

He had by his wife Rotrud, Pepin Le Bref, who began his reign as King of France in 752, and died on Friday, September 23, 768.

He had by his wife Berthrada, daughter of Charibert, count of Laon, a son, who was his eldest, named David, born 742, who is known in history as Charles the Great, (Charlemagne).

When Eirene, the mother of the Emperor Constantine VI., who, that she might reign, had deposed and blinded her son, was rejected as Empress by the entire Western part of the Empire,

the people of the West chose their patrician, or senior, Charles, to be Emperor of the new empire of the West.

He was crowned as Emperor by Pope Leo in the year 800, and proclaimed as Charles Augustus.

Charlemagne had by his wife Hildegarde, grand-daughter, or great-grand-daughter, of Gott-fried, duke of Alemannia (d. 709) three sons, Charles, d. 811, Pepin, king of Italy, d. 810, and Louis, known as the Pius, or Le Debonnaire, who succeeded his father as Emperor.

Charles the Great died at Aix-la-Chapelle, Saturday, January 28, 814.

So deeply in the affections of the people was his memory enshrined, that many wondrous stories and traditions lingered through the centuries following his entombment.

Among these legends, the following account of his burial is of value, as indicating the growth of hero-worship:

"Soon afterwards the huge flagstone which covers the vault was heaved up,—there they reverently deposited the embalmed corpse, surrounded by ghastly magnificence, sitting erect on his curule chair, clad in his silken robes, ponderous with broidery, pearls, and orfray, the imperial diadem

on his head, his closed eyelids covered, his face swathed in the dead clothes, girt with his baldrick, the ivory horn slung in his scarf, his good sword Joyeuse by his side, the Gospel-book open on his lap,—musk and amber and sweet spices poured around,—his golden shield and golden sceptre pendant before him."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that when in 1165 the tomb was opened, the body was found reclining in an ancient Roman Marble Sarcophagus, which receptacle remains to this day at Aixla-Chapelle.

Louis Le Debonnaire, known as Louis I., succeeded his father in 814, and his first wife dying July 3, 818, he married the following year Judith, eldest daughter of Guelph, count of Altorf.

History describes her as "beautiful, brilliant, high-spirited, accomplished and witty, who besides her personal and mental gifts, had the recommendation of appertaining to one of the most powerful houses of the realm."

Of the Princess Judith's father, the historian of Normandy and England says:

"Amongst a thousand travellers on the Lake of Lucerne, has one of these tourists any remin-

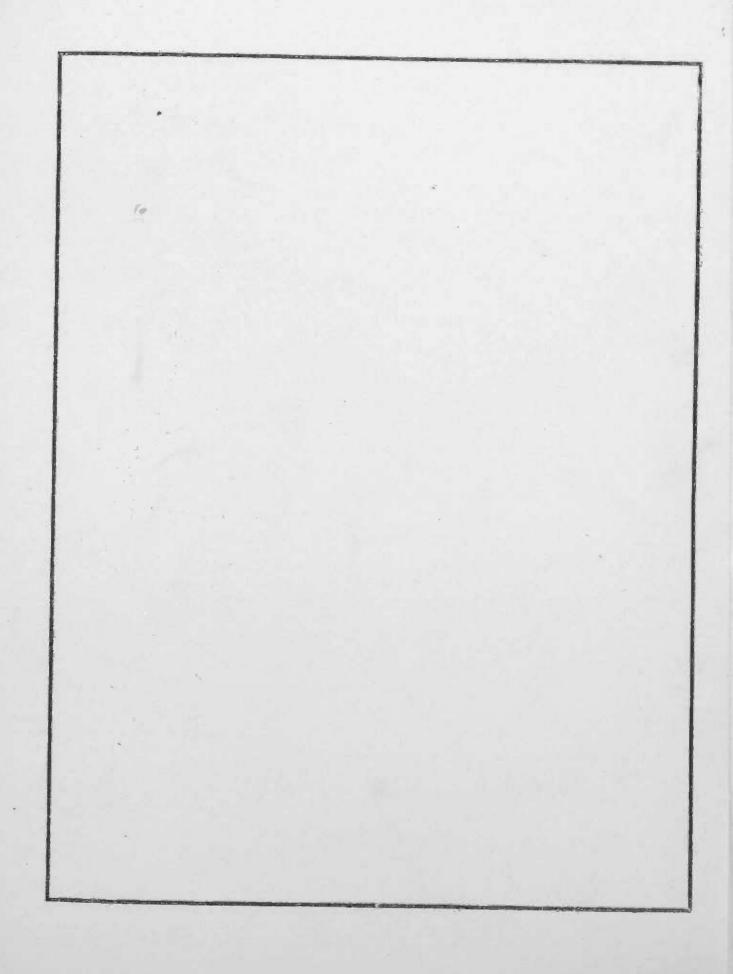
iscence of Guelph, count of Altorf, so illustrious by his descent, but more illustrious through his progeny?"

On July 15, 823, (Thursday) was born to Louis and Judith, Charles, known as Charles-le-Chauve, so-called from his fine lofty forehead.

The death of Louis occurred on Sunday, June 20, 840, and was succeeded in the throne by Charles the Bald, who began his reign in 843, and as Emperor in 875. He married Ermentrude d' Orleans, and died October 6, 877. She died 869. He was succeeded by

Louis le Begue (the stammerer) his son who died the 10 April, 879. By his wife Adelaide, he was the father of Charles, misnamed Charles the Simple.







In the sobriquet applied to King Charles, son of Louis le Bégue and father of Louis D'Outre Mere, we have one of those instances, where a malicious lie, through the medium of party venom set to a ribald minstrelsy, or couched in some satirical and catchy saying, has come down to us through the ages, as viril and green, despite its centuries of growth as the cedars of Libanus, or the yews of God's Acre.

This lying appellation has been the sole medium through which for the past thousand years

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men have formed an estimate of one of the ablest kings of the Carlovingian House.

As Palgrave says: "How many a vaudeville has influenced the fate of France, and contributed an essential element to French history! Modern historians, when speaking of Charles, vie with each other in ringing the changes of contemptuous depreciation—'ce roi si imbecille,'—'ce roi hébété,'—'d'un esprit si obtus,'—and so on."

"Carolus simplex, or, Carolus stultus, as the old Capet chroniclers call him, was, however, as appears from the very facts related by his detractors, right-minded, clever, active, full of expedients, profiting by experience, excepting that he never acquired the Statesman's indispensable qualification;—he lacked the power of maintaining constant vigilance, or, in other words, constant distrust.

"He was wary, yet not suspicious, unable to defeat craft by cunning. He proceeded too openly, never attempting to circumvent the factions against whom he had to contend, by machinations like their own.

"In a worldly sense honesty is not always the best policy,—frequently quite the contrary. Charles

was honestly simple:—this simplicity was folly before the world.

"Many and grievous faults had Charles to answer for; but the contumely cast upon him as Charles-le-Simple, is his highest praise."

The life of Charles was full of vicissitudes. He lived in most troublous times; and after feeling the full force of these wide-spread disturbances both in his person and in the kingdom, he finally fell a victim to his faith in the honor and friendship of Count Herbert of Vermandois.

This nobleman, for reasons of state, seized his person, and shut him up in his stronghold of Peronne.

The king appeared to the eyes of men again, but for a brief space, when he was brought forth by Herbert, apparently treated with all royal honors, and received the homage of King Raoul of Rheims.

It was the last time that the king of France was ever seen alive. A year later the dead body was carried out, and laid to rest in the church of St. Fursaeus.

Tradition says that he was cruelly mutilated, and died of neglect and starvation Wednesday, October 7, 929.

The sole representative of Charlemagne was the boy Louis, the son of Charles III. and Edgiva.

When her husband fell into the hands of Count Herbert, Edgiva, with her infant son (Louis) made her escape from France, after many difficulties and much peril.

The little prince was concealed in a truss of forage, and thus snuggled to the coast, from whence the fugitives made their escape to the court of the glorious Athelstane.

Here they remained until in the year 936 they were recalled through the influence of Hugh the Great; and Louis, known in history as the fourth, and also as D'outremer, was crowned on the 19th of June.

In 939 he married the Princess Gerberga, widow of Gilbert, Duke of Lorraine, and daughter of Henry the Fowler, king of Germany.

In 942, in what is known as the battle of "the Rescue," he was victorious over the Danes.

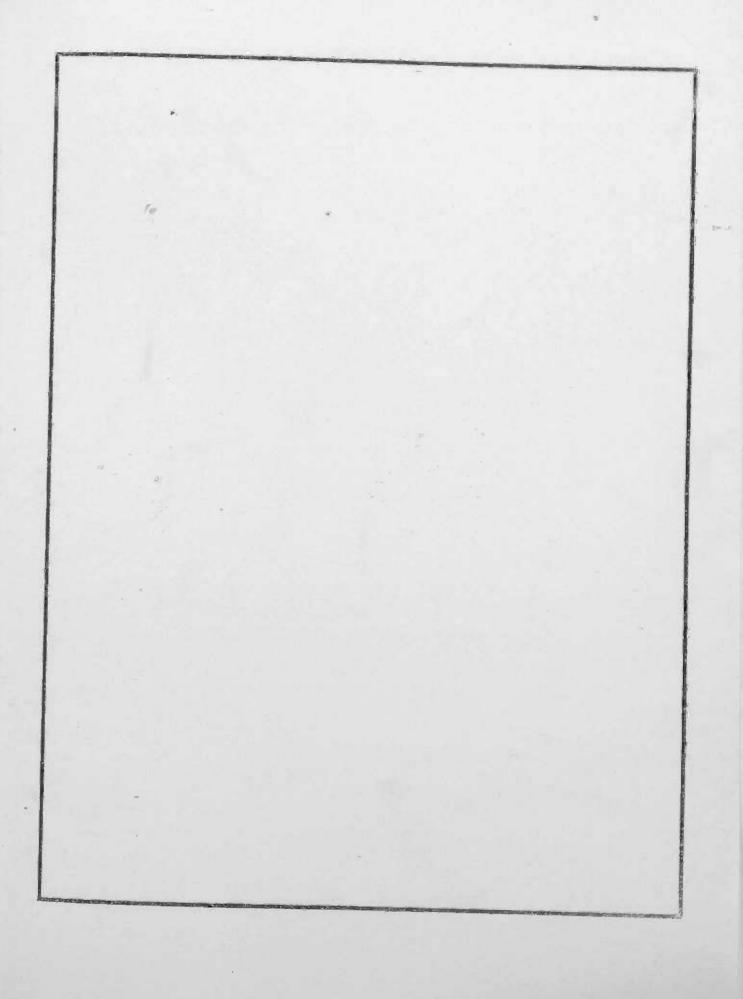
In this engagement both of the Danish leaders, Thermod and Sithric, were slain. It appears as though the spirit and fire of his great ancestor, King Alfred, stimulated his blood and animated his actions in this and subsequent encounters with Alfred's old enemies.

By this battle of "The Rescue," the young Duke Richard was effectually liberated from the power of the pagan Danes.

"Louis was pre-eminently endowed with the qualification so generally rewarded with success, that it has been considered the peculiar attribute of great men—a ready adaptability to circumstances. Yet he holds but an obscure station in the annals of his kingdom: the brightness of his gifts being clouded by his misfortunes."

King Louis IV. died September 10, Sunday, 954. His daughter, Albreda, married Renaud, count of Rheims, who died in 973, and thus became the ancestress of the lines of De Rouci and Clermont.







THE HOUSE > > > >

This illustrious and almost royal house, sprang from the historic Lombard line of the Carlovingian Family: Bernard, king of Lombardy, being its founder.

His son, Pepin, received the opulent Abbey of San Quentin, and, likewise, the strong city of Peronne, named by popular usage, "Peronne la Pucelle," or the maiden, because so fairly was it situated, and so strongly was it fortified and vigorously guarded, that no alien force had ever possessed it.

To Herbert, the second son of Pepin of Peronne, came the possession of the Abbey and the Lordship.

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He held them both; and through his ceaseless energy, sustained by an inordinate ambition, he became Count of Vermandois, a title which was destined to gather to itself new lustre as it passed from one generation to another of this noted family.

The domain of Vermandois included, in addition to the place from whence the title was derived, the cities and territories of Rheims, Soissons, Meaux and Senlis.

Herbert is counted in the Vermandois records, as Herbert I.

To him was born an only son, Herbert, known as Herbert II., and two daughters: one of whom, Beatrice, married Robert, Duke of France, a son of the famous Robert-la-Fort.

This Herbert II., count of Vermandois and Troyes, became one of the most potent of the feudatories of Northern France.

When at the zenith of his power, and placated in every way with success, yet he never forgave the wrongs done to the ancestor and founder of his house, the tortured and blinded Bernard, by the Carlovingians. He amply revenged himself upon them.

As his wife, he married the celebrated Hildebranda, the daughter of Duke Robert.

Of his four sons, Albert I., called the Pious, married the Princess Gerberga, the daughter of king Louis D'Outremer.

To this count of Vermandois is due much of the recorded history of Normandy. For it was through his influence and patronage, that the learned dean of Saint Quentin's was brought to the notice of Richard-sans-peur, the duke of that province.

Count Albert I. was succeeded by his son Herbert III., (968-1000) and he by his son Otto, who reigned from 1010 to 1045. In this latter year Otto was succeeded by his son Herbert IV. who died in 1080.

The only child of Herbert IV., the lady Adela, sole heiress in blood and possessions, married Hugh the Great, second son of king Henry I., of France, and thus united the two great fiefs of Vermandois and Valois.

The death of Hugh Magnus occurred în 1101. His daughter, Elizabeth, recorded also as Isabel, married as her first husband Robert de Beaumont, earl of Leicestér: and after his death in 1118, she took as her second husband, William

de Warenne II., earl of Surrey and Warenne, and Mortimer in Normandy, who was baptized in 1071, and died on the 11th of May, 1138. (See De Warenne and De Beaumont.)





DE WARENNE, EARLS OF > SURREY AND WARENNE,

William de Warenne the first was a cousin of William the Conqueror. He was earl of Surrey and Warenne, lord of Reigate, Lewes, Conningsburg, and Lord of Bellencombre in Normandy.

He was born before 1036. When he attained the usual age he duly received Knighthood.

He was known as Count de Warenne in Normandy and was Councillor of that duchy in 1066. He was a valiant commander in the Norman army in September, 1066: and from March to December, 1067, he was Councillor of Regency. He was also High Forester to the king, and in 1074 a Joint Justiciar of England.

The Abbey of Cluni in 1076 made him an honorary brother. In 1078 he founded and became patron of the Priory of Lewes, and in 1085 the patron of Castle-Acre priory.

About 1089 he was created earl of Surrey. He married sometime before 1070 Gundreda, a step-daughter, but no blood kin, of the Conqueror. She died Tuesday, May 27, 1085. He died Sunday, 24 June, 1089. He &as succeeded by his son

William de Warenne II., who succeeded to all the titles and estates of his father: being earl of Surrey and Warenne, lord of Lewes, Reigate and Conningsburgh, Bellencombre and Mortemer in Normandy.

He was born before 1071, and was knighted before January 1091. In October 1101 he was deprived of the earldom but was restored in 1102.

He commanded with great ability the third division of the king's army at Tenchebraye, Friday, September 28, 1106. He refounded Castle-Acre priory and became its patron.

On Wednesday, August 20, 1119, he was in command in the king's army at Brémulé. In December, 1135, he was appointed governor of

Rouen, and the district of Caux. He was a witmess to the second charter of King Stephen, 1136.

He married Elizabeth (Isabel) countess of Leicester and Meulan, daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, after Wednesday, June 5, 1118. The earl died Wednesday, May 11, 1138, and was succeeded by his son

William de Warenne III. He succeeded to all his father's honors titles and estates, Wednesday, May 11, 1138. He was born after 1118; knighted before February 2, 1141.

He was a commander in King Stephen's army (Lincoln) February 2, 1141. He was joint founder, of Lillichurch Priory. In April, 1146, he took the cross of a crusader. He became a Crusader in 1147.

He married Ella, daughter of William de Talvas, count of Ponthieux, before 1143. She died Wednesday, December 4, 1174. He was killed in the Holy Land 1148.

Their daughter Isabel married as her second husband, Hameline Plantagenet, a son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, 1163. The Lord Hameline died Tuesday, May 7, 1202.

(See Le Bigod.)

Rouen, and the district of Capx. He was a wit-

He married blistbeth (lubel) countess of Leiteszer and Meulan, daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandon, after Wednesday, May June 5, 1138, and was succeeded by his son

William do Wercene III. He succeeded to all his father's honors titles and causes, Wednesday, May 11, 17, 17, 18. He was been after 1218; knighted before February 2, 1221.

He was a commander in King Stephen's mapy (Lincoln) February 2, 1121. He was joint founder, of Lillightech Priory. In April, 1220, he took the cross of a crustder. He became a Canadar in 1222.

He married fills, daughter of Villiam de Talvas, count of Ponthieux, before 1123. She died Wednerday, December 4, 1174. He was killed in the Holy I and 1128.

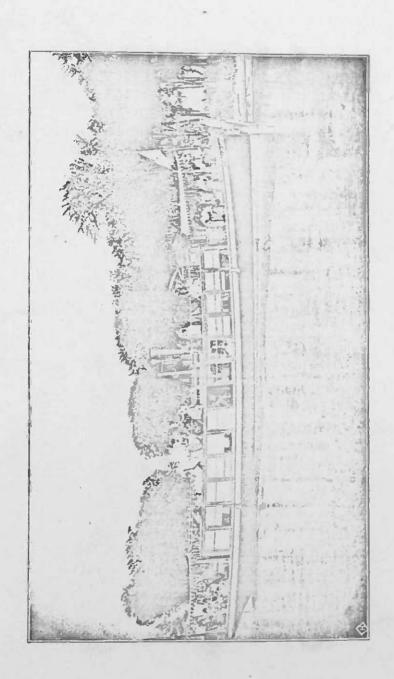
Their daughter leaded married as her second husband, Hameline Plantagener, 2 and of Gooffrey Plantagener, Count of Anjou, 1407. The Lord Hameline died Tuesday, May 7, 1202.

THE NIA,

MOORED AT ISLAND PARK.

MR. EDGAR P. SAWYER'S STEAM YACHT.

WITH A PLEASURE PARTY ON BOARD.





LE BIGOD, A A A A A EARLS OF NORFOLK,

It is recorded that ROGER LE BIGOD I. held possession of one hundred and seventeen lordships in the shire of Suffolk, some six or more in Essex, and various manors in Norfolk.

In the year 1087 he was among the barons who assumed arms against the accession of William Rufus, believing that Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror, should have had the kingdom.

This belief the barons were ready to demonstrate by a resort to arms. Roger Le Bigod, with characteristic energy, threw himself with a body of followers into the castle of Norwich, which he strongly fortified, and his force increas-

ing, he ravaged the country tributary to this stronghold.

Eventually, he, with others, felt the iron hand of the king, and the assassination of William Rufus in New Forest, was not an unwelcome piece of news to Roger and his following.

In the reign of Henry I., (Beauclerc) 1100-1135, Norfolk seems to have reached the meridian of his good fortune: for he was high in that king's favor, and obtained for his family many valuable preferments. The king, among other grants gave to him Framlingham in Suffolk.

Le Bigod, in 1103, founded Whitford Abbey in the county of Norfolk, where on his decease in 1408 he was interred.

His wife was Adela, or Adeliza, daughter of Hugh de Grantismesnil, Lord High Steward of England.

He was succeeded in the barony of Le Bigod, by his eldest son, and heir; but he dying suddenly, was succeeded by his brother,

HUGH LE BIGOD I., Baron Le Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and lord of the Honours of Forncet and Framlingham; lord of Logis and Savernay in Normandy. He was born before 1100, and succeeded

his brother (who died early) as 3d Baron Le Bigod, Thursday November 27, 1119.

He was hereditary patron of the priories of Thetford and Felixstowe, and hereditary Steward of the Royal Household.

He received the degree of Knighthood, and, among his other honors was a Privy Councillor to the king; was a witness to the second charter of King Stephen, known as the "Charter of Liberties," and was created earl of Norfolk shortly after 1136.

From January to February, 1141, he was a commander in King Stephen's army. On Sunday, February 2d, 1141, we find by the records that he was styled earl of East Anglia, but it was not until about 1154 that we find him confirmed as earl of Norfolk.

In this year he was confirmed Steward of the Household, and also lord of Walesham, Aldergate and Ackley. From 1156 to 1157 he was sheriff of the County of Norfolk.

In 1173 he was created lord of the Honour of Eye, by King Henry the Younger. He served also as Constable of Norwich Castle 1173-1174.

On Thursday, July 25, 1174, we find him with others, renewing his homage to the king.

In 1177 he took the cross and became a Crusader.

He married first, Gundreda, but her family name is not known. He married secondly, Juliana* de Vere, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford.

The earl of Norfolk, died, as has been ascertained by a comparison of dates, some little time prior to Wednesday, March 9, 1177. He was succeeded by his son,

Roger II., who was born of his first marriage. His mother was Gundreda, as noted above, and not Juliana de Vere, whom so many writers have stated, no doubt self-interestedly, as being the mother of this earl.

He was born before 1150, was duly knighted, and was the "Bearer of the Banner in Fee," 1173.

*The entire line from Alberic de Vere, who died 1088, to Julianna, who on the Chauncey chart in the Register of the N. E. Hist. & Gen. Soc. is put as the wife of Hugh Bigod, Steward to Henry I., and earl of Norfolk, died 1177, is vitiated, so far as the Chauncey lines are concerned: from the fact, that Gundred the first wife of Hugh, was the mother of Roger, 2d earl, died 1221, and not Julianna, who was his father's second wife. Vide Doyl's Official Baronage, in loc.

In 1177 he was summoned to Parliament as Baron Le Bigod. The same year he was made an assessor in the king's court to arbitrate between the king of Castile and the king of Navarre.

He was restored as second earl of Norfolk, on Saturday, November 25, 1189, and confirmed hereditary Steward of the Household on the same day.

This year he was made Joint Ambassador to France, and a Privy Councillor, and on Sunday, July 28, 1191, he was appointed Lord keeper of Hertford castle. At the second coronation of Richard Coeur de Lion, Sunday, April 17, 1194, he was chosen one of the supporters of the canopy.

In July or August, 1194, he was made a first commissioner of Oyer and Terminer at York.

In 1195, '96 & '99 he was a Judge in the King's court, and he presided as Chief Justice in the King's court at Thetford, April, 1197.

He was a Joint Ambassador to Scotland in June, 1199, and the next year, Thursday, April 27, received the appointment as lord warden of Romford Forest.

In 1202 he was again serving as Judge in the Royal court, and was appointed Chief Commis-

sioner, Saturday, August 31, 1213, to inquire into the losses of the clergy of the diocese of Ely.

He was, in 1215, one of the Twenty-five Barons Guardian of the Great Charter. He was restored as earl of Norfolk, Tuesday, April 3, 1218.

He married before 1195, Isabel de Warenne, the daughter of Hameline Plantagenet, earl of Surrey and Warenne.

She dying, he married as second wife, the lady Aelera—; a search has been unavailing to recover the family name of this lady.

The earl died before Monday, August 2, 1221. He was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son through his first marriage,

Hugh Le Bigod* II., born before 1195.

*It is said that the origin of this name was owing to the general Norman habit of profanely taking God's name in vain; but as this comes down through Saxon tradition it may be taken with great caution. Taylor says in a note to his edition of the Roman du Rou, p. 235:

"The history of this family (le Bigod) their name and origin, seems worthy of more consideration than has hitherto been given. The usually assigned origin of the name appears doubtful. On one of the Norfolk estates was lately found a signet ring of one of

He early received the honors of Knighthood, and was, with his illustrious father one of the Guardians of Magna Charta, and he is recorded as succeeding as third earl of Norfolk, before Monday, August 2, 1221.

He was Hereditary Steward of the Royal Household, Hereditary bearer of the banner of Saint Edmund in Fee, Hereditary Warden of Romford forest, and patron of the priories of Thetford and Felixstowe.

He had seizen of his lands Monday, August 2, 1221. He held also in the army raised by the king against the Welsh, in 1223, the position of Captain.

He married about 1212, Maud, daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, and Isabel de Clare, his wife.

One of his children by this marriage was Hugh, who became Chief Justiciary of England

the family, exhibiting in the rebus—'by goat'—a new variety of the name."

See Wace, Roman du Rou, vol. ii, p. 71.

"Mult ont Franceis Normanz laidiz, E de mesaiz e de mediz Sovent lor dient reproviers E claimant *Bigoz* et Draschiers:"

under the barons in 1257. He married Joan Burnet, daughter of Robert.

Their son Sir John Bigod, cousin of the fifth and last earl of Norfolk, married and had a son Roger.

He is said to have been the youngest of his sons. His daughter, Mistress Joan Le Bigod, married Sir William de Chauncey, the last baron (so recorded) of Scirpenbeck.

(See De Chauncey.)





HOUSE A A OF CLARE,

Gilbert, Lord of Brionne, in Normandy, is regarded as the founder of this house.

His second son Gilbert, known in the records as Fitz-Gilbert, became the first earl of Clare, and married the Lady Rohesia de Gifford, daughter of Walter de Gifford, the first earl of Buckingham.

Their son Gilbert, second earl of Clare, took as his wife the Lady Alex, Alicia or Adeliza (all forms of the same name) the daughter of Hugh, count of Clermont, in whose veins mingled the princely blood of de Roucy and Montdidier.

The third son of this union was Gilbert, a brother of Richard, earl of Hertford. He having obtained the royal license empowering him to

own, possess and enjoy all the lands he should conquer in Wales, marched thither with a picked body of men, and entering Cardiganshire soon brought the entire country to acknowledge his rule as Lord.

He strengthened his conquest by the erection of two strongholds or castles, and as he was fast gaining name and position as a powerful feudatory, he was created by King Stephen, in 1138, earl of Pembroke.

He was born before 1116; at the age of 21 was knighted, and succeeded as Lord of Striguil and Chepstow in 1137.

As one of the possessions of the De Clares, Chepstow or Striguil, together with its Castle, has a deep historic interest for those who are lineal descendants of its one time possessors: and its history is for centuries wrapped up with the history of the Welsh Marches.

The founding of the Castle goes back to a very dim antiquity. This is admitted by the most accurate and most reliable of antiquarians and topographers.

It is certain that the stronghold in the form in which we now have it, was built by William Fitz-Osberne, one of King Edward the Confes-

sor's Norman supporters and military commanders, whose advice, it is said, decided William the Conqueror to invade England.

After the Conquest Fitz-Osberne was granted this lordship of Striguil, for as such Chepstow was then known.

Roger, his son succeeded him in the earldom, and rebelling against the king as we have seen in another place, forfeited his estates, which were granted to the De Clares.

This powerful family took their name from Clare in Suffolk, one of the hundred and sixty manors given to the founder of their house, Gilbert de Brionne, as noted above, by his cousingerman the Conqueror.

But to return to Gilbert first earl of Pembroke.

In 1138 he entered into the possession of the Lordship of Netherwent. Following soon upon his creation as earl of Pembroke, he was made Marshall of England by King Stephen.

Pembroke was noted for his generosity to the Church: being patron of Tintern Abbey a Foundation of the family in the shire of Monmouth, also in the county of Huntingdon of the Priory of St. Neot's, and was a joint founder with his wife,

of the Priory of Usk, for nuns, in Monmouth-shire.

He married Elizabeth, sister of Waleran, count de Meulan and Worcester, daughter of Robert earl of Leicester, and great-grand-daughter of Henry I. of France.

He died in 1148. His armorial bearings as given in Brisaeus—in Nicolaum Uptonum Notae

—p. 89—is recorded as follows: "Scutum—
Capreolis plenum," which may be freely rendered

—"as to his shield, full of roebucks."

RICHARD DE CLARE,* son of Gilbert, and known in English History as "Strongbow," succeeded, de jure as second earl of Pembroke in 1148, being the 13th year of King Stephen.

He was through various vicissitudes of fortune

^{*}The following description of "Strongbow" is given in the original Latin, such as it is, as conveying a fair idea of his personality seen from the stand-point of his day and generation:

[&]quot;Vir subrufus, lentiginosis oculis glaucis, facie femineà voce exili, collo contracto, per cetera fere cuncta, corpore procero.

[&]quot;Vir nobilis et potens ni mirum magnanimus, et in expensarum effusione profusus," which taken, all in all, is a typical pen-picture of the nobility of his times.

led to undertake an expedition into Ireland on behalf of Dermod Mac Murchad, king of Leinster, who had been expelled his dominions.

De Clare had stipulated as one of the conditions of his assisting the exiled king, that he should be given the king's daughter, Eva, in marriage, and that he be constituted heir of all his dominions.

Having made all preparations, and having obtained "an ambiguous license" from Henry II., he invaded Ireland, took Dublin, and made himself master of Leinster.

Having married the Princess Eva, and the death of Dermod soon thereafter occurring, he not only entered upon his possessions by right of his marriage contract, but prepared to extend his claims of sovereignty over the whole island.

This alarming the heads of the other Irish principalities, they advanced at the head of some 30,000 men against Pembroke. The great earl, however, was equal to the emergency, sallied out to meet his enemies, and defeated them with great slaughter, and through this decisive action established the English rule in Ireland.

The success of his arms awakened the jealousy of Henry II., who at the head of some five hun-

dred knights, invaded Ireland and received the submission of the earl and his followers.

Pembroke was born before 1135. Besides his title as earl of Pembroke, he was created earl of Striguil and Buckingham, Lord of Tudenham and Leinster in Ireland. He was hereditary Marshall of England, and patron of the Abbey of Tintern, and the Priory of St. Neot's.

On Friday, November 6, 1153, he was witness to the compromise between King Stephen and Henry, Duke of Normandy, whereby the latter was to stand next in succession to the English throne.

In this same year, he received knighthood. On Sunday, December 19, 1154, he officiated as Earl Marshall at the coronation of Henry II.

In 1167 he was joint ambassador to Germany, and in 1170 was commander of the allied forces of King Dermod.

In 1170-1171, he succeeded (jure uxoris) as King of Leinster.

He was made constable and steward of Ireland in July, 1171. In 1173 he served as captain in the king's army in Normandy, and was appointed governor of Gisors the same year.

In 1174 he was made justiciar of Ireland, and

also governor of Waterford, Wexford and Dublin. It was about this time that he founded and endowed Kilmainham Priory.

His marriage with the Princess Eva, occurred on Wednesday, 26 August, 1170. His death is recorded on April 5, 1176.

He left no son, but an only daughter, his heiress, Isabel, who remained under the guardianship of the King for some fourteen years, when she married William Mareschall (Marshall) (which see,) who became by right of his wife, the third earl of Pembroke, Striguil and Chepstow.

Their daughter Maud married Hugh le Bigod, the third earl of Norfolk.

(See Le Bigod.)

The armorial bearings of Richard (Strongbow) earl of Pembroke, and inherited and transmitted by his heiress to all her legitimate descendants, are: OR-3 CHEVRONS, GULES, A LABEL OF FIVE POINTS.



SHORE VIEW, WALDWIC,

LAKE BUTTE DES MORTS.





THE FAMILY OF > > > > N

Between the years 1100 and 1135, the name of Gilbert Marshall or Mareschall appears in the ancient records, in connection with that of his son, John, as respondents in a suit brought by De Hastings and de Venoize, for the office of Marshall.

The suit was not successful. We find that later John Marshall attached himself to the party favoring the Empress Maud.

He was engaged under the banner of Robert earl of Gloucester, natural brother of the Empress, and took part in the disastrous siege of Winchester.

He was among the sufferers in the famine ensuing on the siege, and on the capture of the Earl of Gloucester, his leader, he suffered many hardships.

He remained strongly attached to the party of the Empress, through the thirteen years intervening, until the death of Stephen, Monday, October 25, 1154, when on the accession of King Henry II., his fidelity was generously rewarded by large grants to him and his heirs in the shire of Wilts.

We find that he is recorded in the year 1164 as making claim, as Marshall of the realm to certain manors, held by the See of Canterbury: and thus coming into collision with Thomas a Becket.

One of his sons, William, became, jure uxoris, Earl of Pembroke, and rose to great eminence in the Baronial history of England.

He is known in the records as the earl of Pembroke, and Striguil and Lord of Leinster in Ireland. Also, as Lord of Orbec and Longueville, in Normandy.

He was born before 1153, and received knight-hood on Sunday, the 15 of April, 1173. He was a member of the household of Prince Henry, the undutiful son of Henry II., and was with that

prince when he was stricken with his sudden and fatal illness.

On his death-bed Prince Henry committed to his hands his cross of gold, with many expressions of remorse for his undutiful and unfilial conduct.

I have accurately ascertained the date of this occurrence to have been Saturday, June 11, 1183.

Five years later the earl of Pembroke was appointed a joint ambassador to France, August, 1188. In the same year he founded Cartmel Priory in the county of Lancaster.

On Sunday, September 3, 1189, he was constituted Steward of Leinster. On this same day, he officiated as sceptre bearer at the Coronation of King Richard I.

The King also conferred on him at this time the earldom of Striguil, in right of his wife.

From 1190 to 1195, he was sheriff of Gloucestershire, and councillor of Regency in February, 1191.

The same year he succeeded to the Lordship of Longueville in Normandy.

On Saturday, July 28, 1191, he was made keeper of Nottingham Castle; and from 1194 to 1199 he acted as Justiciar in the King's Court.

From 1195 to 1205 he served as High Sheriff

of the county of Sussex. The same year until Tuesday, February 19, 1208, he was Constable of Chichester Castle.

On the death of his father he succeeded as hereditary Marshall of England, and also as High Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, 1199-1207.

From April to May, 1199, he was Joint Guardian of England.

On Thursday, April 20, 1200, he was confirmed Chief Marshall of the King's Court; and the next year he was made Lord Warden of the Marches of Normandy, and the 22d of April the year following Constable of the Castle of Lillebonne.

He was Joint Ambassador to France in April, 1204, in connection with the conflict between King John and Philip of France.

He succeeded to the Lordship of Stenminster, Thursday, September 9, 1204, and on Thursday, May 25, 1206, he became by appointment, Constable of St. Briavel's Castle, and Warden of the Castle of Dene.

He was confirmed Warden and Steward of Leinster on Friday, March 28, 1208, and Lieutenant of Ireland two years later.

In May, 1213, he became joint surety for King John, in his convention with the church.

He was one of the witnesses to the charter by which King John granted, through the legate Pandolph, England and Ireland to the Pope, Wednesday, May 18, 1213.

On Saturday, August 31, of the same year, he was Chief Commissioner to inquire into and adjust the losses of the London Clergy.

Wednesday, January 29, 1214, he was made Lord Keeper of the Castles of Carmathan, Goher, and Cardigan.

On Sunday, February 2, to June, 1214, he was one of the Joint Commissioners to hold a great Council.

He received the office of Steward of the Bishopric of St. David's on Sunday, 11 January, 1215. He was one of the Envoys to treat with the Barons on Wednesday, July 15, 1215.

History says of Langton Archbishop of Canterbury, and William Earl of Pembroke, that "to these two distinguished men the English nation are under the deepest obligations for the foundation of their liberties."

In 1216 he was Ambassador to France, and

from October, 1216, to May, 1219, he was guardian and governor of the King.

In this latter month and year he was also Guardian and Regent of England.

On Friday, October 28, 1216, he officiated as Earl Marshall of England at the coronation of King Henry III. Tuesday, the 6 June, 1217, the King made him a member of his Privy Council.

He is styled about this time "Great Marshall" of the realm. Monday, October 30, 1217, he was made Steward of the manor of Havering and also of that of Scrineham, and from Monday, December 25, 1217, to Saturday, September 15, he served as Sheriff of the counties of Essex and Hertford.

Among his many benefactions he founded Tintern Abbey in the shire of Wexford, the Priory of St. Saviours, Dublin, that of Kilrush, and St. Augustine's, Kilkenny, and several others.

He married sometime before Sunday, September 3, 1189, Isabel de Clare, only daughter and heiress of Richard (Strongbow) Earl of Pembroke. She died after Tuesday, June 18, 1219. He died Tuesday, May 14, 1219.

From another account of William Marshall,

earl of Pembroke in jure uxoris, we learn that he, some little time before his death, seized the two manors belonging to the Bishop of Ferns, who by the way had no legal right to them, and that refusing to restore them to the Bishop, whose title he very justly disputed, he died excommunicated, and unabsolved, by that worthy.

It is said that the Bishop, either from the charity which is supposed to pertain to his sacred profession, or, as is far more likely, anxious to recover his manors, and veiling his intentions under the plea that he hated that so fearless and valiant a knight should be tasting the fires of condemnation, paid a visit to the court of the King, and accompanied Henry III. to the Temple church, where the great earl was buried, and where his effigy, cross-legged, may be seen to this day.

Standing before the tomb, he uttered the following exhortation:

"O William! who liest here, an alien from salvation, if those lands which thou didst perniciously take from my church be plenarily restored, either by the king, who here listens, or by any of thy friends, I then absolve thee; otherwise I ratify thy sentence of eternal condemnation."

The king advised the eldest son of the earl to

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restore the lands, but having some regard for his father and his good name, he very naturally refused to be frightened or brow-beaten into a land transfer of such doubtful validity.

His courageous decision, and independence of character, were of course extremely offensive to the hierarchical prejudices of the Bishop, who vented his disappointment in puerile threats, curses and excommunications.

When in course of time, the five sons of the earl died childless, the five daughters became joint heiresses, Maud, the eldest, marrying Hugh Le Bigod II., earl of Norfolk.

(See Le Bigod.)





WALTER DE GIFFARD, > OR GIFFORD, > EARL OF BUCKINGHAM.

Walter de Giffard, the first earl of Buckingham, was the son of Osbern de Bolbec or Bollebec.*

*At Wear Gifford is one of the finest oak roofed halls in England. The mansion stands on a slope rising gently from the meadows near the Torridge, and yet rears itself into the semblance of a stronghold by a scarped terrace which extends along the south front. From the entrance the broad oak staircase, having a handsome balustrade, is ascended. The walls are hung with tapestry. On reaching the minstrel's gallery an excellent view is obtained of the

He was lord of Longueville in Normandy, and was born before the year 1015. He was knighted in the year 1053, and furnished thirty ships for the invasion of England in 1066.

He was a commander in the Norman army at the battle of Senlac (Hastings) on that memorable Saturday in October that decided the fate of king Harold and his subjects.

He was rewarded for his services by the Conqueror, in grants of land, and was also created first earl of Buckingham some time between 1071 and 1073. He was also made one of his Councillors by king William Rufus.

Buckingham married Agnes, daughter of Gerard Fleitel. He died shortly before the close of 1084. His daughter, Rohesia, married Richard Fitz-Gilbert, the first earl of Clare, the son of Gilbert, earl de Brion in Normandy.

superb roof: one of the most ornate and tasteful specimens of the Perpendicular woodwork to be met with in England. Every portion is carved most beautifully, and reveals the ancient bearings of this old family, intermingled with the armorial story of its many distinguished intermarriages for generations stretching from the Conquest.



THE SAXON LINE OF NORTHUMBRIA, THROUGH SIWARD, ELFLEDA AND NORTHUMBRIA, THROUGH SIWARD, ELFLEDA AND NORTHUMBRIA, THROUGH

Siward the Strong, so named, the Saxon earl or duke of Northumbria, was a man of great force of character and of much personal merit.

He held a high position among his countrymen, not only through his long and honorable descent, and his being a representative of the old Northumbrian kings, but by his military prowess and strength of arm, he had won a deep hold on the affections of the people, who then as now,

were prone to hero worship, and he ruled best who fought best.

Duncan, the gentle king of Scotland having been murdered by MacBeth, and his son and heir, Malcolm Canmore having been driven by him into England, Siward in accordance with the instructions of the English king, espoused the cause of Malcolm: led a well equipped army into Scotland, where he met the forces under the usurper, overthrew them and slew MacBeth, and placed Malcolm in possession of his kingdom.

The death of Siward the Strong occurred in 1055, in a critical period of England's history, while the closing years of Edward the Confessor's reign were distracted by perplexing questions regarding the succession; questions which were answered only decisively through the bloody field of Senlac, eleven years later.

In regard to the manner of earl Siward's death, there is a tradition current among some of the old writers, that when it became manifest to Siward that his end was very near, he called for the finest and richest suit of armor that he possessed, and commanding his attendants to endue him with it, said: "It is nidering for a true warrior to die in bed."

Siward the Strong had married Elfleda, daughter of earl Aldred, of the Northumbrian House, and his son Waltheof, being a minor at the time of his father's death in 1055, the brother of Harold, Tosti, was obtruded into that dukedom.

Waltheof was born about 1045, and his name appears variously spelled, as Waltheof, Waltef, Wallef, Wallev, Waltheov, Waldeve, or, Gualdev.

He was recognized before March 20th, 1055, as earl of Northumberland, by right of his father and mother, but as we have seen, was not invested, through the interference of Harold.

He was, however, created earl of Huntingdon, and also, it is probable, of Northampton, a little before 1066. We find him in the records styled Earl Waltheof in March 1067.

He was by the king created earl of Northumberland sometime in the month of November 1071. He married the niece of the Conqueror, Judith, daughter of count Lambert, of Lens, about 1072.

The personal history of this unfortunate nobleman was tragic in the extreme.

He, as did Samson of old, fell a victim to over-trustfulness.

When William the Conqueror revisited Nor-

mandy in 1067, that he might leave his representatives, the bishop of Baieux, and his favorite Fitz-Osberne, earl of Hereford, as little trammeled as possible, by the presence of any of the more powerful of the Saxon nobility, he took with him, among others, earl Waltheof.

While these great men of the Saxons were ostensibly part of the retinue of the King, they were in fact but hostages for the good behaviour of their lesser brethren across the channel.

It is claimed that this visit of William, was the cause of all the "calamities which the English endured during his and the subsequent reigns," for it gave opportunities for the breaking out of all the irritation and discontent that had been simmering under the surface, ever since the day of the conquest.

But the iron hand of the Norman was able to cope successfully with the Danes, who were harrying the country to the north, and Norman acuteness also outwitted the none too ready Saxon.

History tells us that "Waltheof, one of the most important of the Anglo-Saxon nobles, submitted to the Conqueror, and was rewarded with the hand of Judith, the daughter of William's half sister," and with the earldoms above noted.

But this marriage was the dawning of Waltheof's evil day.

At the wedding of Emma Fitz-Osberne, to Ralph de Gauder, her brother and husband acting as chief conspirators, proposed a plan for shaking off the king's authority, to which plan all the noblemen present consented, among them being earl Waltheof.

The unanimity was due largely to the good cheer which had been as usual indulged in, and when some of the nobles present had come to their senses the next day, they bitterly regretted any participation in the proposed scheme, among the most penitent being Waltheof, who was then fully aware of the foolish and unfortunate position in which he had placed himself.

He made, very unwisely, a confidant of his wife Judith, and expressed great regret for the part he had acted at the festivities. But she, thrifty woman, anxious to get him out of the way, not only betrayed his confidence by telling her uncle all that she had learned from her husband, but recited many additional details, drawn from her own imagination, and meant to inflame William's anger especially against Waltheof.

Meantime, Waltheof obeying a hint from Lan-

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franc, went over to Normandy where the king chanced to be, saw him and made his submission.

While William received him not unkindly, he made a mental note against him, owing to his niece's representations, and on his return to England, having punished with his usual severity the offenders, brought Waltheof, the greatest and wealthiest noble of the Saxons to the block, at Winchester, on Sunday morning, the 31st day of May, 1075.

He was a prisoner at Winchester for over a year, where he gave himself to the offices of religion, and in preparation for that death which he felt was inevitable. "Very early in the chill gray of the dawning morning," says the record, "was Waltheof brought forth upon the rising ground beside Winchester, where the church of St. Giles was afterward erected.

"He knelt before the block and began to repeat the Lord's prayer, but before he could complete the petition 'ne nos inducas' the sword of the headsman swung and fell."

William the Conqueror never recovered from the moral condemnation due to his injustice: and when the pilgrim brought his offering to the shrine, he was told how William's good fortune

deserted him from the day that Waltheof died.

Never again through the remainder of his reign did he enjoy peace: never did he prosper.

As boldly as ever resisted he his enemies: with prowess undiminished; with mind unclouded; but his bow was broken—his sword was blunted. From Waltheof's death never again was he able to defeat his enemies in the field, or to storm the beleagured city: until that fatal success which brought with it his death stroke.

There is no doubt that the leading motive with William in deciding the fate of this great and popular earl, was greed. Every wealthy Anglo-Saxon, whose life could be by any means abbreviated, was brought to a sudden and violent death.

The daughter of Waltheof, Maud, married after 1086, Simon de Senlis, the first of that name, and the second son of Ranulf le Riche, earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, and Lord Fackeley.

On the death of countess Maud's husband, the earl of Northampton, she became the wife of David I., king of Scotland, who reigned from 1124 to 1153.

descried him from the day that Waltheof died. Never again through the remainder of his rolgs did be enjoy peters never did he present.

As boldly as ever resisted in his estemics; with prowest unitarished; with mind unclouded; but his bow was broken—his eword was blumed. From Waithcol's death never again was he sale to defeat his encember in the field, or so storm the bullengued city; until that fatal success which brought with it his death troke.

There is no dealer that the latting marky with William in deciding the face of this greet and copular earl, we great Every weathy Anglo-Sexon, whose his civil he by any means this civil as a radden and violent death.

The daughter of Waldrenf, Mand, maning after 1080, Simon de Seniis, the first of that name, and the recond son of Rusulf is Klene, earl of Northampton and Humingdon, and Lord Fackaley.

On the death of country Naud's barbend, the carl of Northampton, the became the wife of David I, king of Scotland, who reigned from their to arry.



THE HOUSE > > > >

In the year 1087 we find record of the Norman Knight named Simon de Senlis, otherwise written St. Liz, who flourished under the date just given as earl of Northampton; and who was also made earl of Huntingdon, and was also Lord of Fackeley. He was born as far as can be ascertained some time before 1045.

His creation as earl of Northampton and Huntingdon came to him through his wife, the countess Maud, between 1086-'87.

He came to England in the train of the Conqueror as commander of a troop in the Duke's service. He was further marked by William's

favor not only as Lord of Fackeley, and with gifts of land, but made High Farrier to the King.

This was an office to which the King made certain grants of land, the income accruing therefrom being disbursed under the orders of the Lord High Farrier, for the proper shoeing of the king's horses.

Senlis was distinguised not only for his personal valor, but for marked liberality and his bounty to the Church.

He founded and endowed the Abbey of Saint Andrew in Northamptonshire, and was active in other benefactions. About the year 1095, being moved by the preaching of the Crusade he took the cross, and became a Crusader about 1096.

On the usurpation of Henry, following the death of William Rufus, that Prince thought it advisable to do something to gain the affection and adherence of the people, and so granted them his famous charter.

Being passed by and with the consent of the barons, instead of the witan, we find among the names signed to it as witnesses, that of Senlis, 1100.

Sometime after this Simon de Senlis went upon a second crusade.

Between 1086-'87, he married Maud, the eldest daughter and heir of Earl Waltheof.

The Baron de Senlis died at La Charité-sur-Loire before the year 1109. He was succeeded by his son,

Simon de Senlis II. He was born before 1109, and received knighthood at the hands of Stephen, earl of Albemarle.

He was among the witnesses to King Stephen's charter of Liberties in 1136. In 1141 he succeeded as 2d earl of Northampton, and as hereditary High Farrier to the King.

After Thursday, June 12, 1152, he succeeded as second earl of Huntingdon.

Like his father, he was liberal to the church, among his benefactions being the founding and endowing of the Abbey of Salterey, Huntingdonshire, and the Nunnery of De le Pré, in Northamptonshire.

He married into the illustrious house of De Beaumont, his wife being the Lady Isabel, daughter of Robert II., Earl of Leicester.

The earl of Northampton died in August, 1153. His daughter Maud married

William de Albini, (which see).

Maud, the mother of Simon de Senlis II., earl

of Northampton, &c., was daughter of Earl Waltheof, or rather, as he is written in English history, Duke Waltheof, the hereditary ruler of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria.

Her mother was Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, and daughter of Count Lambert of Lens. In 1075, the countess Judith succeeded to the Honour of Huntingdon in dowry, on the death of Waltheof.

She was foundress of the nunnery of Elmstowe, Bedfordshire. She was born a little after 1053, and was married to Earl Waltheof about 1072.





DE BEAUMONT.

Among the families allied by blood and marriage to the Ducal house of Normandy, may be reckoned one which rose in eminence, both in that duchy and in the kingdom of England.

In the person of Robert* de Beaumont, the son of Roger, and great-grandson of Turlof de

^{*}Oct. 14, 1066 * * "Tyro * * praelium illå die primum experiens-" (Guil. Pictavensis, Gesta Guillelmi Ducis, in Bouquet, XI, p. 96, 97. Orderic. Vit. L. x, c. 7, 15. L. xi, c. 2, 20.

From Henri de Huntendunensis, De Contemptu Mundi, p. 306; "Fuit scientio clarus, eloquio blandūs, astutia perspicax, providentia sagax, ingenio versipellis, prudentia insuperabilis, consilio profundus, sapientia magnus."

Pont Audomere, the fortunes of the family took their rise. He was among the youngest of the Norman nobles who joined the expedition of Duke William. By exceptional bravery and address in the bloody battle of Senlac, he won the favorable notice of the Conqueror, and with it both fame and fortune.

He was at this time in his 18th year. Leading the legion he commanded against the right wing of Harold's forces, his onslaught was so impetuous and irresistible as to break through that part of the line of battle, and throwing it into inextricable confusion, greatly contributed by this and subsequent feats of arms to the victory which, at sunset on Saturday, October 14, 1066, gave Norman William the sovereignty of England.

In the division of the lands of the conquered people, the king gave to Robert de Beaumont, sixty-four lordships in Warwickshire; in Leicestershire six, in Wiltshire seven, in Northamptonshire three, and in Gloucestershire one.

The old records tell us that De Beaumont was born about 1049, being through his mother, Adelina, nephew and heir of Hugh, earl of Meulen (Mellent) and grandson of Walleran.

In 1066 we find him commanding a legion in

the Conqueror's army, and that he received the honor of knighthood on the stricken field, October 14, 1066. On the death of his uncle, the earl of Meulen in 1077, he succeeded him in the title and estate. He was the same year created Viscount Ivry.

In 1098 he became chief minister of William II. He was Privy Councilor in 1100, and Chief Minister of Henry I., from 1103 to 1118.

He commanded, under the royal standard, the second Division at Tenchbraye on Friday the 28 September, 1106. In 1107 he was created earl of Leicester.

Robert de Beaumont was a generous patron of the church; among his benefactions being that of the beautiful abbey of Preaux, and the founding of Monks Toft Priory, Norfolk, sometime before 1099, as well as the foundations of Spettisbury and Wareham Priories, Dorset.

He married Elizabeth (Isabel), daughter of Hugh the Great, count of Vermandois and Valois, and grand-daughter of Henry I., king of France.

One of his daughters by this marriage, Elizabeth, became the wife of Gilbert de Clare, the first earl of Pembroke. The earl of Leicester

died before the year 1118. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert II., (Le Bossu), who was the second son of Robert I.; earl of Leicester, Lord of Breteuil and Paci, &c. He was born in 1104, and educated at the Abbey of Abingdon.

He succeeded as the second earl of Leicester on Wednesday, June 5, 1118: in 1122 he was knighted by King Henry I. In the king's household he held the position of Grand Server of Normandy and England.

In 1143 the Abbey of St. Mary de Pré, Leicester, was founded and generously endowed by this generous earl. In the Compromise, entered into between King Stephen and Henry of Normandy, 1153, he was one of the witnesses.

The same year he took the habit of of a Canon regular. From 1155 to 1168 he was Joint Justiciar of England.

Among his religious foundations were those of the priories of Nuneaton, Warwickshire; of Luffield, Norhants; and the Abbeys of Gerondon, Leicestershire; while he was also patron of the Abbey of Lire, Normandy, and the founder of St. John's Hospital, Brackley.

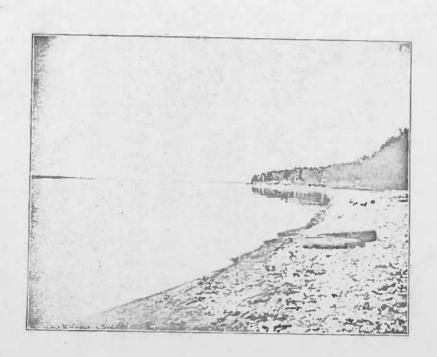
He married Amicia, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Guader II., Lord of Breteuil.

He died Friday, the 5th of April, 1168. His daughter Isabel, married Simon de Senlis II., earl of Northampton and Huntingdon.



He married Amicia, daughter and heirem of Ralph do Guader II., Lord of Bretenil. He died Friday, the 5th of April, 1168. His daughter Imbel, married Simon de Senlis II., earl of Northampton and Himtingdon. VIEW OF SHORE AT WALDWIC,

LAKE BUTTE DES MORTS.



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Ranulph, or Ralph Guaer, or Guader, earl of East Anglia, is by some authorities asserted to have been a Breton, by birth, and lord of the castle of Guader in that Province: while Matthew of Westminster affirms that he was of Anglo-Saxon origin, and born in Norfolk.

The Saxon Chronicle says, however, that his mother was a Breton and his father an Englishman and born in Norfolk.

In the Neustria Pia he is called Ralf de Vacajet, lord of Guader and Montfort in Bretaigne.

He was born some time before 1046. His name was variously styled and written, as, de Gau-

der, de Waer, de Vaers, and de Gael, and from the place from which he came he was also called the Breton.

It is supposed that he obtained his lordships of Guader and Montfort in Bretaigne from his mother's estate. He received the degree of Knighthood * * before the year 1066. He commanded a band of Bretons in the Norman army at the battle of Hastings; and in April, 1069, was commander of a force in Norfolk.

He was created by king William, in 1071, earl of Norfolk and Suffolk. In 1071 he is styled earl of Norwich, although the grant is dated as late as 1075. In this latter year he married Emma, daughter of William Fitz-Osberne, earl of Hereford, the Conqueror's chief favorite, and related to him, and it was perhaps, in connection with this event that the grant of the earldom, city and castle of Norwich was made.

The marriage was celebrated in the city with great pomp, but proved fatal in its consequences to those who attended it. The incident is fully treated of in the chapter on Siward and Waltheof.

For having rebelled against the king, de Guader was compelled to fly the country, and his earldom was granted to Roger Le Bigod, and his pos-

sessions in other countries given away: but those in Suffolk remained to the crown.

It is stated that in this rebellion, on his first defeat, he sailed to Denmark to obtain auxiliary forces. Being outlawed by the king he went to the Duchy of Bretaigne, where were his castles of Guader and Montfort, which in the time of Odericus Vitalis were inherited by his sons.

He later in his stormy career assumed the cross and joining the Crusade in 1096, died in the Holy Land.

His daughter Amicia (who had been contracted to the natural son of Henry I.,) married Roger de Beaumont, earl of Leicester.

From an interesting note in Mr. Edgar P. Taylor's edition of the Roman de Rou, p. 225, we quote the following: "From Domesday Book it would seem that both this Ralf, and a former Ralf, his father, were earls under the Confessor: the father being frequently referred to in Norfolk, as 'vetus comes the predecessor of Comes Ralf filius ejus,' and both holding lands in succession during Edward's reign.

"In one place we find: 'Rex Edwardus dedit Radulfo comiti.' Was the Ralf 'vetus comes' the same person as Ralf Stalra? Can he have

held the earldom in Norfolk when the Godwins were in disgrace; and may not his son at his death have failed in succeeding to that earldom, and have then repaired to the Continent, and joined William in order to recover his own English possessions?

"Ralf the elder no doubt married a Breton heiress, from whom her estates passed to her son, an Englishman of Norfolk on his father's side, as described by the old historians, though also of Breton descent and estate.

"By entries on page 128 of Domesday Book, it is plain that the Ralf Comes Vetus, there noted, was the father of Ralf the second. In the Index Monasticus he is said to have been a benefactor to the Abbey of St. Benedict at Hulme, and was buried there the same year that his son was married—1075."





WILLIAM FITZ-OSBERNE, > EARL OF HEREFORD.

William Fitz-Osberne, earl of Hereford, earl Palatine, and Lord of the Isle of Wight; Lord of the possessions of Breteuil and Paci in Normandy, was a cousin of William the Conqueror.

He was born before the year 1030, and received knighthood in 1051. He was made Steward of Normandy and Councillor to Duke William. In 1054 he was made Governor of the Castle of Breteuil, and at the time of the invasion of England was given an important command in the Norman army.

He was made a joint Guardian and Lieutenant of England from March to December 6, 1067. The same year he was created earl of Hereford,

and made Governor of Winchester, and Master, or Constable of the King's forces (Magister Militum) Governor of York castle in the following year, a Lord Marcher of Wales and joint Guardian of Normandy in 1071.

He married as his first wife, Adeliza, daughter of Roger de Toeni,* before 1054, and was killed in a battle against the earl of Flanders, in Flanders, on Monday, February 20, 1072.

His daughter, Emma, married Ranulf de Guader, earl of Norfolk, 1075.

The old chroniclers thus speak of Fitz-Osberne: "Juvenus ac strenuus. Nominatissimus vi corporis et animi." Guil. Pict. Gesta Guil. Ducis. p. 79. p. 94.

"Virtute tam animi quam corporis laudabilis." Will. Gemmet. Hist. Norm. Liber vii: c. 322.

Praeclarus heros——Audax athleta." Ordericus Vital. Liber iii: c. 7.

^{*}Ralph, or as he is also recorded, Roger de Toni or Toeni, was Lord of Toeni in Normandy, and was Standard-Bearer to King William.

He received from the king numerous lordships, and died in 1080.

His daughter, Adeliza, became the wife of William Fitz-Osberne, earl of Hereford.



THE HOUSE OF > > > WITH A VILLE.

Among the many brave men who accompanied Norman William in his conquest of England, was one distinguished, not only by his kinship to the Duke, but also for his valor, his fine soldierly qualities, and his unswerving devotion to his leader in peace or in war.

He was a handsome man, this baron of Umfraville and lord of Tours; blue-eyed, strongfeatured and tawny-bearded: the latter characteristic so marked as to confer on him the soubriquet of "Robert with the beard."

He seems always to have retained the favor of the king: for in 1076 we find among the list of

the barons by tenure, the name of Robert de Umfraville, lord of Tours, created lord of the valley of Redesdale in Northumberland, an estate comprising numerous castles, woods and franchises to be held of him and his heirs forever, by the service of defending that section of country from wolves and the king's enemies, by "the sword which the said king William wore at his side when he entered Northumberland, and which he gave to the said Robert."

The grand-daughter of this Baron Robert, Margaret, and daughter of his son and heir, Odonell, (lvg. 1181,) married William III., de Meschines of the Norman family of Todeni (Albini.)

(See Albini.)





DE TODENI (ALBINI).

In 1088 died Robert de Todeni, who was known as Lord of Belvoir, in the county of Lincoln. He was with king William at the time of the conquest, and shared in the general distribution of estates.

His son and heir, was William de Todeni, known as Albini, the first of that name, and also mentioned in records as "Britto." He married Maud, the daughter of Simon de Senlin II., earl of Northampton.

Albini dying in 1155, was succeeded by his son, William de Albini II., who had, by his wife Adela, or Adeliza, a son William, who succeeded as William III., de Meschines, on the death of his father in 1167.

This de Meschines, married Margaret, daughter of Odonell de Umfraville, of the powerful and distinguished family of that name, lords of Tours and Vian in Normandy, and of Redesdale in Northumberland.

By this marriage, Albini had issue William fourth lord de Albini, who by his marriage with Albrida, the daughter of Henry Lord Boret, had Isabel, his heiress, who married Robert de Ros, sixth lord Helmslac, and Baron Ros.

William de Albini died in 1285.

By this marriage of De Ros with the sole representative of the Albini family, the lordship of Belvoir and other demesnes held by the Lady Isabel passed to the family of De Ros, among whose direct descendants it is to this day possessed.

(See De Ros.)





Among the lists of the barons by tenure in the reign of King Henry I., appears the name of Peter, Baron de Ros; the title pertaining to him from his lordship of Ros, or, Roos, Holderness, Yorkshire.

As founder of a family which rose to eminence in the "North Countree," this Peter de Ros is more than once remembered in the history of that section. In subsequent years his descendants in many cases proved not unworthy of the founder of their house.

De Ros married the Lady Adeline, a member of the powerful family of D'Espec, and a sister

and co-heiress of that noted soldier Walter D'Espec, lord of the manor of Helmeslac, in the north-riding of Yorkshire.

On his death in 1157, his son and heir, Robert I., of that name, and second baron, succeeded him; for we find in that year that he paid 1,000 marks of silver to the crown for the release to him on the termination of his wardship, of the lands inherited from his uncle D'Espec, through his mother.

As with other nobles of those days, De Ros was very liberal to the Knights Templar, and to other Monastic bodies. He married into the old Norman family of De Valoines, his wife being Sibylla of that house. Robert I. died in the year 1166, and was succeeded in the barony by his son and heir,

Everhard, third baron, who being a minor at the time of his father's decease, became as usual, in ward to Ranulph de Glanville. On attaining his majority he was fortunate in obtaining undisputed possession of his estates, which we glean from the records were of extent and value, for they were on several occasions, in common with other baronial property, burdened with large fines.

From the Fine Rolls it is seen that in 1176

he paid fines to the extent of 526 pounds, equivalent in purchasing power to some \$15,000 of our present money; and, again in 1180, another large sum, to obtain, thereby right of possession to that land, of which the earl of Albermarle was seized.

Everhard de Ros, married Rohesia the eldest daughter of William, baron Trusbutte, and sister of Robert, last baron. On the death of this brother, sine prole, she succeeded to his inheritance of Watre, Holderness, Yorks. Lord Ros died prior to 1186. He was succeeded by

Robert, fourth baron Ros, his son and heir, who bore the surname of Farfan. In the year 1196-7 while in Normandy with King Richard, he by some means or other, excited that monarch's ire, for we know that by the king's orders he was placed in the custody of Hugo de Chaumont, to be kept by him in strict ward; but we have failed to find what the offense was, for which he stood committed.

The rash and impetuous disposition of Richard Coeur de Lion as we know took fire suddenly and from causes least expected.

Although de Chaumont's orders were to guard his prisoner as he would his own life, he trusted

him to a subordinate, one Spinney, who not proving able to resist the temptation of De Ros' gold, pocketed a considerable bribe, and connived at the escape of his prisoner.

However, the records show that afterward, De Ros paid to the king the sum of 1,200 marks.

When John came to the throne, he took de Ros into high favor, and granted to him the ancient barony of his maternal ancestor, D'Espec, to have and to hold as he in "his own will should see fit."

In this reign he was appointed one of the barons, in company with the prince bishop of Durham, to meet and escort King William of Scotland into England; and he was present at Lincoln when the Scotch monarch swore fealty to the English king.

In 1212-13, de Ros took the habit of a monk. This action of self-immurement on the part of men of position, was nothing singular in those days. It was undertaken generally in expiation of some offense, or in the fulfillment of a vow. While De Ros remained in the monastic habit, his estates were administered by Philip de Ulcote, including the lands and castle of Werke, Northumberland.

In 1214 De Ros again assumed his lands and secular habit, as he was High Sheriff of Cumberland that year.

On the breaking out of the quarrel between the king and his barons, De Ros was found on the side of John, and received several grants from the crown which added to his already extensive possessions.

But as the conduct of the king became more and more obnoxious to even his friends, De Ros, with others, who had remained with the king, deserted him, and espoused the baronial side.

He was one of the 25 Barons Guardian of the Great Charter. In the reign of Henry III. there is a writ recorded restoring to this Baron some manors and holdings, granted to him by King John.

Toward the close of his life he became a Knight Templar, and died a member of the Order in 1217. His wife was Isabel, a daughter of William the Lion, king of Scots, and the widow of Robert de Brus, or Bruce. He was succeeded by his son,

William de Ros, 5th baron, who was a supporter of the baronial cause. He was in the Gascon wars, and was summoned twice to serve with

his retainers in the expeditions against the Scotch and Welsh, in 1257.

Through the death of the heirs of Trusbutte and Watre, sine prole these baronies reverted to him.

He married Lucy, daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, of Blewleveny, Wales. He died toward the latter part of 1258. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert de Ros, 6th Baron Ros and Helmslac, who during the life of his father, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of William De Albini, "feudal lord of Belvoir in Leicestershire, through whom he acquired Belvoir Castle in" Lincolnshire.

His wife was a ward of the King, and under date of Tuesday, May 17, 1244, a mandate is on record issued from Windsor, ordering the Lords Savoy and Giffard to deliver to Robert de Ros, as her husband, the lady Isabel de Albini.

In 1246 the composition for Wardship due the crown from the Baron Helmslac and Isabel his wife is stated as 3,285 pounds, 13s, 4d. which composition was paid to the king at the rate of 200 marks per annum.

He commanded against the king in the battle of Lewes, and to him was committed the cap-

tured prince Edward, whom he saw properly cared for and guarded in the castle of Hereford. On Tuesday, December 24, 1264, he was summoned to Parliament as Baron Ros. This was the parliament called in Henry's name by the Barons.

After the battle of Evesham, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1265, the tide of fortune changed, his lands were taken by the crown, and he and his family reduced to great extremities. He however was enabled to redeem them by the payment of a heavy sum, and we find him again in favor in 1267, and by royal warrant fortifying Belvoir castle.

On Saturday, June 16, 1285, he breathed his last. His second son

Robert, was knighted in 1296, and is recorded under the title of Sir Robert de Ros, as marrying, and having a son, Siher de Ros, and his son Sir Robert was the father of Margery, his only daughter and heir, who married Ralph Giffard.

This Ralph Giffard was the father, by this alliance with the heiress of this younger branch of De Ros, of John Giffard, who was the grand-father, through William Giffard, of Gedelston,

Gent., of Margery Giffard who married Mr. John Chauncy, whose death there is record of in the 22d year of Henry VI., 1443.

(See Chauncy.)



REV. CHAS. CHAUNCY.
1592—1671.

10



Fee

Fap



In the history of Hertfordshire, by Sir Henry Chauncy, can be found a full and authentic account of this family. Sir Henry was a very careful and painstaking historian, antiquary and genealogist.

From 1066 to 1399 this family were seated in Yorkshire, on the river Derwent, and were the hereditary lords of Scirpenbeck. In this latter date we find that these estates were alienated along with the title, according to due process of law, and the estates of Gedleston-Newplace, county of Hertford, became the property of the family.

The family originally came out of Normandy

as the name is found in early documents, and is on the Abbey Roll. Near Amiens is the early habitat of the name, where it occurs under various guises as Canci, Cauncy, Chauncei, Chauncy, &c.

In the reign of Henry I., William de Chauncy, eldest son and heir of the first de Chauncy is recorded as baron of Scirpenbeck.

It is a matter of dispute whether he was succeeded in this or Stephen's reign by Walter, his son, as 2d baron. It is however, evident, that this Walter was a liberal patron of the abbey of Whitby, both in money and other favors.

He married Alicia, eldest sister of William Fitz-Helte. In the Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, 206, 5 Ric. II., it is recorded that the king confirmed to William de Chancy, blood relative and heir to Anfride de Chauncie all the land of Walter de Chauncie in the county of York, cum sac, soc, &c., granted by Henry I.

Anfride de Chauncy succeeded as 3d baron. He is certified in the 12th year of Henry II., as holding five knight's fees. At his death in 1194, he left two sons, Walter and Roger, the former under the wardship of Hugh Murdock.

On Walter's death sine prole, he was succeeded by his brother

Roger, who married Pretiosia. He died in 1231, leaving issue, two sons, Robert and Hugh. From Hugh descended the lords of the manor of Upton, Northamptonshire, and the Chauncys of Edgcott.

Robert de Chauncy is on record in 1239 as making payment for five knight's fees for various manors and his barony. In 1246 he must have been deceased, for while there is no entry of his death, there is record of the crown granting for certain considerations to Robert de Cuppings the charge and guardianship of the heir of this Robert de Chauncy. Fine Rolls I. m. 458.

Thomas de Chauncy, son and heir of Robert, was born in 1249, and in the 56th year of Henry III. did him homage. His wife was Isabel, the daughter of Sir Philip de Chauncy, of the Chaunceys of Willoughton,* Leicestershire. Through this marriage, he added a large estate to the family domain. He died on Tuesday, April 8, 1309. He was succeeded by his son,

William de Chauncy, born 1289; who on Wednesday, May 7th, 1309, is recorded as doing homage for his barony. He was seizen of the

^{*}Also written Willington.

manors of Hogham, Bogthorp, Camelston, Thoraldy and Willington, in jure matris.

Thomas de Chauncy, succeeded in 1344. In 1358 he gives 20 marks for the license for the enfeofment of William his eldest son and Joan daughter of Roger Bygot—in rectine lands and tenements in Scirpenbeck. In 1359 there is a record of the specific enfeofment. Thomas died in 1376, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir William de Chauncy, last lord of Scirpenbeck, who received of the king a full confirmation in his estates, and all thereto pertaining; but in 1399, he, by the king's license, alienated his lordship and title, together with all his Yorkshire property.

He leased the estate of Pishobury, and also owned property in Stepney near London. He died and was buried there. He married Joan Bigod, the daughter of Roger Bigod, the younger son of Sir John Bigod. For facts pertaining to this latter family, see Le Bigod.

John Chauncy, son and heir of the above, married Margaret or Margery Giffard, daughter and co-heiress of William Giffard or Gifford of Gedlestone. He died in 1444. He was succeeded by his son

John Chauncy, who married Ann Leventhorpe, of Shingey Hall. He died on Friday, May 7, 1479. Buried in Sawbridgeworth. His son,

John Chauncy succeeded him, he married a Boyce, and died Saturday, June 8, 1510. John Chauncy, son and heir, married Elizabeth Mansfield, widow, and received her jointure. She was the daughter of John Proffit. He died Friday, June 4, 1546.

He was succeeded by his son Henry Chauncy, whose wife's maiden name has not come down to us. Her baptismal name was Lucy. There were issue two sons, John and George.

The family estates were comprised in some ten manors, in the shires of Kent, Sussex, Herts, and Essex; East Latham and Grayford in the first, Barcomb in the second, Over Hall, Nether Hall and Gifford's in the third, and Great Samford, Little Samford, Hempstead and Passebury in the last. He erected a mansion to which he gave the name of New Place, made it his residence, and died there on Friday, April 14, 1587.

On the death of William, the son of John, sine prole, his uncle, the younger and only brother

of his father succeeded and became the sole representative of the family.

He married Jane Cornwall, heiress of John Cornwall of Yardley, who dying leaving issue, he married 2d, Ann or Agnes (Welsh) Humberston. Three sons were of this marriage, the youngest, being

Charles Chauncy, baptized on Saturday, November 5, 1592, in the church of Yardly Bury, Herts.

He was entered in the well-known Westminster School, preparatory to his entering the University. This school and its inmates came very near falling victims to the gunpowder plot of Guy Fawkes: for the explosion would have involved all the contiguous buildings. More has, however, been made out of the non-occurrence of this catastrophe, and its influence on young Chauncy's life, than we think the facts warrant.

His preparatory course finished, he entered the College of Trinity Cambridge, and in 1613 took his Bachelor's degree, and his Master's in 1617.

He was later made a Fellow of the College, and was the recipient of the degree of B. D. in 1624. He was a finished Greek and Latin scholar, and was also proficient in the Hebrew

and Oriental literature. His erudition and versatility is shown in the many excellent poems and other literary pieces which remain to this day as evidence of his ripe and finished scholarship.

He was made Vicar of Ware in 1627, and soon gained fame as a brave and eloquent speaker, and a preacher of the pure gospel. By his opposition to the Book of Sports, a work drawn up by the authority of king James, but highly offensive to the Puritan Divines, he excited against himself all the rancor and bitterness of the notorious and infamous Laud.

This eminently Christ-like prelate, whose pastoral staff seems to have been armed with a spike at both ends, finally succeeded in suspending and casting Chauncy into prison, assessed against him heavy costs, and compelled him to make a recantation.

All this persecution was occasioned because of the setting up of a communion rail by a few parishioners, before they had obtained warrant from those in authority.

The trifling offense here noted with its disproportioned and outrageous penalty, furnishes us with an insight into the popular mind which later rejoiced to see brought to the block, and

most deservedly so, the head that could entertain naught but motives to bitter persecution and petty detail.

Mr. Chauncy never forgave himself for thus making the degrading submission required of him.

In 1637 he removed to New England, and is found at Plymouth in 1638, where he preached for some three years. In 1641 he was made pastor of the church in Scituate, succeeding the Rev. John Lathrop.

But his life was anything but happy in this place. The church was rent with controversies; his predecessor was forced to remove to Barnstable with a portion of the church, before Mr. Chauncy's coming: and on the wreck of such a mass of dissensions, it was expected he could rear a peaceful house of God!

Mr. Chauncy remained as long as he could in this field, and very many times, so close came the "wolf" to the door, that he was more than once forced to say "deest quidem panis," a saying which has found echo since in the homes of other conscientious and brave ministers, who would not barter conscience for bread.

Resisting all pleadings of his friends to remain longer in Scituate, his thoughts turned again to

his native land, where his party was now in power; his old persecutor Laud, gone to his well-deserved doom; and where his old flock at Ware were awaiting him in answer to their invitation to come to them once more.

But the heads of the colony were not willing that the colony should lose so valuable a man, and he was offered the presidency of Harvard College, November 2, 1654. He accepted, and he was inaugurated November 29, the same year.

He remained the faithful President of the University to the end of his days. Speaking of President Chauncy in his History of Harvard University, President Quincy says:

"Dunster and Chauncy, who, for learning, talent and fidelity, have been surpassed by no one of their successors; who exceeded every one of them in sufferings, sacrifices and privations; and whose fate has been little known, and of consequence had little sympathy. And yet they were main supports of the institution for thirty years, in times when its friends were the fewest, and its condition was the humblest; and were not inferior to any of its friends, patrons, or officers, in establishing its character and perpetuating its usefulness."

After a farewell oration at the beginning of the year 1671, wherein he bade good-bye to his friends, and later sending for his children gave them his solemn blessing, he died on Sunday, February 19, 1671, O. S.

Reverend Israel Chauncy of Stratford was the youngest son of President Chauncy, and was born in Scituate in 1644; was educated at Harvard, and took his degree of A. B. in 1661. He also took a course in medicine, which knowledge he found eminently useful in his subsequent career. In 1665 he was ordained pastor of the church at Stratford, Conn.

Up to 1678 there were great divisions in the Stratford church, the adherents of what was known as the "half-way" covenant, being in the majority from the first, and opposed to Mr. Chauncy. They employed a Mr. Walker as their minister, and obtained through the General Court a concession to their use of the meeting house for three hours each Sabbath, in the middle of the day, between Mr. Chauncy's two services, till the October session.

There are several traditions still extant in this region which, while very amusing to us of to-day,

were probably as gall and worm-wood to the dissentients then.

The following anecdote speaks for itself: "Mr. Walker took for his text on one occasion, 'What went ye out into the wilderness to see, a reed shaken by the wind?' In the course of his sermon he made some remarks that were supposed to apply personally to Mr. Chauncy. In the afternoon of the same day Mr. Chauncy took for his text, 'Your adversary the devil walketh about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.' In the course of his sermon he remarked, 'You see, my brethren, that the devil is a great Walker.'"

After the removal of Mr. Walker and his following to Woodbury, the relations became more cordial between the two pastors and consequently between the two churches. Mr. Chauncy was one of the founders of Yale College, and in 1701 was chosen President, but declined the position.

He was in addition to his duties as an exemplary pastor in peace, a brave and efficient man in time of war.

He was an honored member of the Council of War at the breaking out of King Philip's War, was appointed (from his skill in medicine and sur-

gery) surgeon to serve under Major Robert Treat, and acquitted himself with credit and honor in that position, wherein he failed not to exercise also his valued ministrations to the spiritual welfare of the men.

On Tuesday, January 8, 1667, he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Isaac Nichols. His second wife was Sarah Hudson, or Hodson, of New Haven, whom he married November 11, 1684. He died March 14, 1703.

His second son was Rev. Isaac Chauncy, who was born Wednesday, October 5, 1670, at Stratford. He graduated at Harvard in 1693, and his name stands first in his class as given in the triennial catalogue. He received ordination on Sunday (N. S.), September 9, 1696, as the successor of Rev. John Russell, first minister of Hadley, Mass. He died May, 1745, in the 74th year of his age, and after a ministry of almost 49 years.

From the gravestone is the following inscription: "Here lies interred the body of the Rev. Mr. Isaac Chauncy, pastor of the First Church of Christ in Hadley; who was of a truly peaceable and catholic spirit; a good scholar; an eloquent orator; an able divine; a lively pathetic preacher; a burning and shining light in the candlestick;

an exemplary christian; an Israelite, indeed, in whom was no guile. He departed this life May ye 2d, A. D. 1745, Ætat. 74."

His wife's epitaph is as follows: "Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Sarah Chauncy, the truly pious consort of the Rev. Mr. Isaac Chauncy, who departed this life, June 29th, A. D. 1720, Ætat. 38."

The third child, and second daughter of Rev. Isaac and Sarah Chauncy, was Abigail, born November 13, 1701, who became the wife of Rev. John Graham.

He was descended of a gentle Scotch family, but not, as has been stated was he a "second son of a Marquis of Montrose," for a careful search at the fountain head, has failed to establish such a claim. It is supposed that he was born in 1694; he is said to have been a graduate of the University of Glasgow; and that he studied medicine and Theology in Edinburgh.

He came to America "with the people of Londonderry in 1718." He was first at Exeter, N. H., and later was ordained as first pastor of Stafford, Conn., May 25, 1723. For eight years of intense suffering and privations from inadequate support, he served these ungrateful people, and

was in 1731 dismissed by the council; the church being greatly in his debt.

The following letter from his wife Abigail to her cousin Rev. Nathaniel Chauncy of Durham, is herewith given and throws a pathetic light on this subject:

"Rev. Sir,-As you are my kinsman, I hope, if it lies in the power of your hand to help me under difficulties and straits, you will not be want-The case, in a word, is this. Mr. Graham was minister of Stafford when we were married. There we some years underwent such pinching straits, as would make your heart bleed did I relate them to you. But Mr. Graham's charge of that people lay so near his heart, that he could not entertain thoughts of leaving them, but hoped every year it would be better the next, till at last it came to that, that we could not get bread to eat: We have not had a morsel to eat for five or six days at a time, but when my children have cried, for supper, I have been obliged, night after night, to sing them to sleep, having nothing to give them. When things came to this pass, Mr. Graham laid his case before the association. They advised him to call a council, which he did, regularly, according to our platform, consisting of

ten churches. The council dismissed him, and since he left that place the people have sued him in an action of three hundred pounds damage for breaking his ministerial covenant with them. In the inferior court he denied their jurisdiction, but the court overruled, upon which he appealed to the superior court. * * * The people's abuse of Mr. Graham since he left them, added to his sorrow for the necessity he was under to leave them, has exceedingly crushed his spirit. Pray write to him, and do for us what you can, and oblige your friend and servant,

ABIGAIL GRAHAM."

After his dismissal from Stafford he lived at Lebanon for a season, and on January 17, 1733, he was made pastor of the second church of Woodbury, now Southbury.

He now saw better days, having a house and an hundred pounds a year. He remained in this pastorate until his death on December 11, 1774, aged, it is supposed, eighty years. He was for fifty-four years a zealous and consistent pastor and teacher, and a great friend of education: having made several trips to England and Scotland in the interests of Yale College.

Their daughter Sarah Graham married Gideon Hurd.

A daughter of this marriage, Love Hurd, born the 6th of September, 1759, married on May 14th, 1783, Phineas Chapin, who was born February 16th, 1757, and died February 12th, 1816. Mrs. Love Hurd Chapin died on April 15th, 1844. Their daughter,

Mary Chapin, born November 5th, 1791, died January 9th, 1860, married on November 25th, 1810, Ezra Jewell, born June 27th, 1786, died at Lyons, New York, October 10th, 1821. Their son,

Henry Chapin Jewell, born December 1st, 1811, died January 1st, 1889, married October 1st, 1833, Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell, born December 23d, 1813, and died June 23, 1889. Their daughter,

Mary Eleanor Jewell, born July 3d, 1842, at Canaan, New York, married October 18th, 1864, Edgar Philetus Sawyer, born December 4th, 1842, at Crown Point, Essex County, New York.

They have two children,

- (1) Maria Melvina Sawyer,
- (2) Philetus Horace Sawyer.

Mary Melvina Sawyer, born July 18th, 1865; married June 2d, 1886, Charles Curry Chase, born May 21st, 1859. There have been born to them,

- (1) Jewell Sperry Chase, born August 28th, 1888.
- (2) Mary Henrietta Chase, born September 2d, 1892; died September 9th, 1892.
- (3) Prescott Sawyer Chase, born April 20th, 1899; died February 1st, 1900.

Philetus Horace Sawyer, born October 25th, 1873; married November 12th, 1896, Caroline Lucy Upham, born December 30th, 1874. There has been born to them a daughter,

(1) Kathryn Upham Sawyer, born October 3d, 1899.

Here ends the main line, including in all forty-seven descents fully authenticated for a space of one thousand, four hundred and seven years: Kathryn Upham Sawyer being the youngest representative in this particular line and Lineage, at the present writing, of Cerdic the Saxon, and from him, forty-seventh in lineal derivation.

Mary Melvina Sawyer, born July 18th, 1805; married June 2d, 1880, Charles Curry Chase, born May 21st, 1859. There have been born to them,

- (1) Jewell Sperry Chase, both August 28th, 1888.
- (2) Mary Henrictte Chars, been Septemiber 2d, 1892; died Saptember 9th, 1892.
- (3) Prescott Sawyer Chase, born April 20th 1899; died Feliradry 180

Philema Horace Sawter, born October 19th, 1873; married November 12th, 1896, Caroline Lucy Unham, born December 19th, 1874, There has been born to them a diagenter,

(1) Kathryn Upbam Sawyer, born Octobet ad, 1800.

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KATHRYN UPHAM SAWYER,

DAUGHTER OF

PHILETUS HORACE

AND

CAROLINE L. UPHAM SAWYER.

Taken September 3, 190].





THE GRAHAM A A DESCENT.

We have noted in the Chauncy Descent the claim which has been made by some town historians, that Rev. John Graham was "the second son of one of the Marquises of Montrose," and have shown the mistake inhering in the assertion.

But there is no doubt of the great antiquity of the Graham, or Graeme family. And there is no doubt but that the Reverend John Graham was a cadet of a younger branch of this numerous and distinguished lineage.

As to the family itself we know that their remote traceable ancestor is Sir David Graeme,

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whose land was held by a grant from King William the Lion bearing date 1163-1214.

One of his descendants was the celebrated Patrick Graham, one of the Lords of Parliament, 1442-5. In this family was vested, by royal creation, the earldom of Montrose during the reign of king James the fourth, and in the person of William, Lord Graham, a grandson of Lord Patrick. He died in 1513, and was succeeded by his son, William, as second earl.

He deceasing in 1571, his grandson, John Graham, came to the title, and he dying in 1608 it passed to John the fourth earl, who was the father of the celebrated James, created later Marquis of Montrose. Sir John, the father, died in 1626.

That Reverend John Graham was descended from the same stock as that of the Marquis there is no doubt; but from what collateral branch we have been unable to ascertain; although we have caused a thorough search to be made among the sources where we had the most to hope for results.

Cothren says in his history of Ancient Woodbury: "He was a learned theologian, a consistent, devoted and indefatigable pastor, universally

revered for his piety, and exercised an extensive influence in all church affairs throughout the state.

"His original manuscript sermons, which contain a powerful elucidation of the whole Christian system, displaying great biblical and classical learning, were bequeathed to his grandson, whom he christened himself with his own name, Mr. John A. Graham, LL. D., of New York, who left them to his son, John Lorimer Graham, Esq., who now possesses them.

"This learned divine made during his ministry two visits to London and Scotland, upon each occasion a mission from Yale College, to procure aid in books, &c., for that institution, in the success of which he always felt a deep interest."

The following incident would seem to show that the relationship to the ducal branch of the Grahams was recognized in the last century:

Mr. John A. Graham, a grandson of Rev. John Graham, and a son of Dr. Andrew Graham, the noted physician and patriot, rose to eminence at the bar. He also traveled extensively, both at home and abroad. He wrote a book entitled "A Descriptive Sketch," being a very graphic account of the then new state of Vermont, and in 1797 or 1798, dedicated the book to the Duke of

Montrose, as the head of the family, which act of courtesy and kindred was graciously "acknowledged by his grace."





THE HURD & & DESCENT.

In the second volume of Cothren's History of Ancient Woodbury, page 1509, is record of the Hurd family as follows:

"John Hurd, among the first settlers of Meriden, came so early to Stratford that he represented the town in 1649. He had either a brother or a son Adam, probably his brother; because both Adam's son John, and John's son John were married in December, 1662.

"These two Johns are sometimes styled cousins on the record, which would make Adam a brother of the elder John.

"But, again, Adam's son John is styled nephew-

of the other John, which implies brotherhood of their fathers: although the two terms of kinship are carelessly exchanged. On December 16th, 1662, John Hurd, Jr. (so-called), son of Adam, married Anne, widow of Joshua Judson." He died in 1681-2. Their son,

Captain Nathan Hurd, known as Senior, was born in 1694, and baptized in July of that year. He was a private in Captain Ebenezer Down's company of Woodbury, and was in the expedition which marched to the relief of Fort William Henry in 1757; and he was also Captain of the Train Band of Stratford, Connecticut.

He married on November 7, 1718, Eunice Hinman, and died in 1779. Mrs. Hurd died in 1792.

His son Gideon Hurd, born August 22, 1724, married on May 20, 1752, Sarah Graham, born March 18, 1735, daughter of the Reverend John Graham, and Abigail Chauncy.

Their daughter Love, born September 6, 1759, married May 14, 1783, Phineas Chapin, born

February 16, 1757, died February 12, 1816.

Mrs. Love Hurd Chapin died April 15, 1844.

(See Chapin Descent.)



February 16, 1757, died February 12, 1816. Mrs. Love Hurd Chapin died April 15, 1844. (See Chapin Descent.)

MRS. PHINEAS CHAPIN,

(LOVE HURD.)

1759-1844.

GRAND-DAUGHTER OF THE

REV. JOHN GRAHAM

AND

ABIGAIL CHAUNCY.





MRS. LOVE HURD CHAPIN.

The following interesting article is from the pen of Mr. William Ward Wight, of Milwaukee, Wis. It bears the title: "Love Hurd, the portrait of a gentlewoman whose descendants are now widely scattered," and appeared some few years ago in the Milwaukee Sentinel. I reproduce it, with some slight changes, suggested by its writer.

In the Chauncy chapter, I have mentioned the uncertainty of the pedigree of the Rev. John Graham, as derived from "a marquis of Montrose," and in this view Mr. Wight coincides with me: that we have no proof telling us from what branch of the Graham family Reverend Mr. Graham was descended.

Mr. Wight in the "copy" which he sent to the paper, was careful to note by quotation marks

the sentence—"was a lineal descendant of the marquises of Montrose"—and these marks of quotation being omitted in the published article, inadvertently made it appear that the writer sanctioned the statement. In fact Mr. Wight but quoted a popular tradition, found in a town history and another publication, and for which tradition neither he, I, or anyone else, can find a particle of documentary evidence:

"To the Editor of The Sentinel:

"A portrait now on exhibition in the art store of F. H. Durbin on Milwaukee street, may be of interest to some of your readers. It has its intrinsic excellences, which are due to the artist, Mr. W. W. Sherman, and to the framer. The portrait is a crayon from a daguerreotype, the mounting of about two feet by two and one-half feet in size, and is framed in birdseye maple polished so as to produce an excellent effect. The original was Love Hurd of Salisbury, Connecticut, who died about 1840,* when close upon four score years of age.

"The daguerreotype was possibly taken not from the original face, but from a painting. The

^{*}Died April 15th, 1844, aged 84 years, 7 months and 9 days.

lady was well along in years when her features were preserved for posterity. Her glasses rest upon her fluted snow white cap upon the top of her head; she has a mild and placid face, but there are lines about the nose, eyes and forehead which show the strength and firmness of her character.

"Both in her descendants and in her ancestry she was fortunate above most women. Her marriage was with Phineas Chapin, of Salisbury. From them sprang a numerous and widely-scattered circle of descendants. Among those now living are, Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer, daughter-in-law of Senator Sawyer, of Oshkosh; Frederick C. Wells, of Chicago; Robert M. Wells, of Wells & Nellegar, Chicago; Henry A. Jewell, of Oshkosh; Chas. W. Badgley, of Denver; P. E. Dutcher, of Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. F. W. Underwood, of Sehome, Wash.; John A. Dutcher, Mrs. P. C. Hale, Mrs. Henry B. Goodrich, Mrs. George D. Ladd, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Mary B. Wells, of Chicago.*

"Love Hurd was one of the few in early New England whose blood was 'gentle.' Her mother, Sarah Graham, who was born March 18, 1735,

^{*}Also Mr. Henry Mills, of Milwaukee.

was daughter of the Rev. John and Abigail (Chauncey) Graham. The Rev. John Graham 'was a lineal descendant of the marquises of Montrose,' and was born in Edinburgh in 1694. Abigail Chauncey, who was born in 1701, was a great-grand-daughter of the Rev. Charles Chauncey, president of Harvard College.

"By this affiliation Love Hurd was a direct descendant of Chauncey of Canci, who fought under William the Conqueror at Hastings in 1066. By the same affiliation she was the descendant of Rev. John Still, D.D., bishop of Bath and Wells, and author of that curious reading, Gammer Gurton's Needle. Love Hurd counted also among her illustrious ancestors, Charlemagne and the emperors of Germany, Alfred the Great, and the Saxon kings of England, Malcolm Canmore and the Gaelic kings of Scotland, Henry I. of France, Dermot MacMurrough, king of Dublin, the earls of Norfolk, Northumberland, Pembroke, Buckingham and Clare, and the counts of Clermont.

"Thus many who live in history live also in the blood of this kindly gentlewoman whose speaking portrait is to adorn the home of some of her posterity." MRS. EZRA JEWELL.

(MARY CHAPIN.)

1791—1860.

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REMINISCENCES OF OUR

MOTHER, A A

MRS. EZRA JEWELL.

Written by Mrs. Mary C. J. Hale in her 85th year.

Our Mother, Mary Chapin, daughter of Phineas and Love Chapin, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, December, 1790.*

She was the only daughter of a family of six children. Our grandfather was a man of large means, indeed was considered quite wealthy at

^{*}November 5, 1791. See main line on chart, No. 44.

that time, having extensive landed properties and other large interests in an iron foundry, besides owning a flouring mill and store.

The village and post-office was named Chapinville in his honor and retains the name to the present time. It is situated in the northern part of Salisbury.

Our Mother received her education at a Ladies' Seminary at Hartford, Conn., and her young life had every advantage that it was possible to have in those days: even more than most young ladies have now. Whenever her father's business manager (Mr. Frink) went to New York to make purchases, her personal list was filled without any question.

In her twentieth year she was married to our Father, Ezra Jewell of the same town. They resided in Salisbury about three years, and then removed to Lyons, New York, where our Father had an extensive law practice, and was afterwards Judge.

They had five children: four sons and one daughter (myself).

The second son Augustus P. Jewell, was named for Judge Augustus Pettibone of Norfolk, Conn., in whose office our Father studied law,

and whose personal friendship was always cherished.

Our Father died after a brief illness, October 10,* 1821. After some months our Mother returned to the home of her childhood, where she remained until her marriage with Mr. John Ashley Dutcher, November, 1826, who was a resident of Salisbury. Her life here was a short one, as she was again left a widow with two young children, in the fourth year of her married life; her husband dying of typhus fever, April, 1830.

Her father being dead before this she again returned to her old home with her mother.

In about seven years she was again married, to Mr. Lewis Mills of Kent, Conn., April 5, 1836, with whom she lived about sixteen years, when he was suddenly taken away by an attack of apoplexy in 1852.

The next year she came to Milwaukee to reside with her youngest daughter, Henrietta Dutcher Badgley, with whom she lived (with the exception of occasional visits to her other chil-

^{*}A local paper of Lyons, N. Y., gives the date as "Saturday, October 20, just at three o'clock P. M."

dren) until her death on January 9, 1860, aged sixty-eight years, one month and four days.

Her last illness was a long and very painful one, which she bore with Christian patience and without complaint. She was interred in the beautiful Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee County.

Our mother was a woman with more than usual personal attractions, dignified, always cheerful, always helpful with good counsel and advice, and a sincere and devoted Christian.

I think these lines will describe such a life:

"Build a little fence of trust
around to-day.

Fill the space with loving deeds
and therein stay.

Look not through the sheltering bars
upon to-morrow:

God will help thee bear with courage
Joy or Sorrow."

Written in loving remembrance by her daughter,

MARY CHAPIN JEWELL HALE.

Milwaukee, Wis., 1901.

MRS. PHILETUS C. HALE,

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(MARY CHAPIN JEWELL.)

DAUGHTER OF

EZRA JEWELL

AND

MARY CHAPIN.





THE EVARTS A DESCENT.

John Evarts or Everts, was one of the early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1638 we find record of him at Concord, and about the year 1649 he is found among those who removed to Guilford, Connecticut.

He was a man of means, of strong and forceful character, and left his impress on the times and in the locality where he settled.

On the 29 July 1651, he purchased the home lot on what is now State street, now the property of John Benton. From John Evarts descended the late Hon. William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State of the United States, and on the maternal

side, the Hon William P. Russell, a sketch of whom will be found under the Russell chapter.

A century after John Evarts settled in Guilford, that is in 1749, four of his descendants, brothers, came to Salisbury, Conn., and settled there. The line of descent to these brothers from John the original settler, and through one of their number to his present representative, as indicated below, is as follows:

John Evarts, the son of John the Settler, was born on the 29th of February, 1640, and married on the 14th of September, 1665, Mary French. John Evarts died on the 28th of December, 1692. They were the parents of ten children, of whom

Nathaniel Evarts was one. He was born on the 24th of July, 1675, and died on the 13th of June, 1739. On May 11th, 1707, He married Mary Hastings, the date of her birth and death unknown. To them were born four children, among them, a son,

John Evarts. There is no record of the date of his birth or marriage, but his death occurred in Salisbury in 1786. His wife's Christian name was Submit, but her surname it has been impossible to establish.

Daniel Evarts, a son of the above, was born at Salisbury on the 23d of January, 1749. He married on the 9th of September, 1767, Charity Van Dusen.

To them was born on February 7th, 1769, a daughter, Charity, and three or four days after the birth of this daughter, her mother died, the date as far as can be ascertained is recorded on the 11th of February, 1769.

On November 9th, 1780, her father, Daniel Evarts, married Mrs. Molly (Hurd) Redfield, widow of Nathaniel Redfield. She died on the 27th of February, 1817. Their children were:

Aranthus, born May 24th, 1782. Charles, born September 18th, 1783, Olive, born July 29th, 1786; died March 26th, 1788.

Daniel, born August 8th, 1788; died September 29th, 1827.

Polly, born February 14th, 1791.

John, born February 24th, 1793.

Asenath, born September 10th, 1795.

Abraham Hurd, born January 19th, 1799.

Daniel Evarts married as his third wife,

Abigail Hotchkiss, March 23d, 1819. She died June 13th, 1831, aged sixty-two years. Mr.

Evarts died in 1833, aged eighty-four years, ten months and seven days.

Charity, his daughter by his first marriage, became the wife of Colonel John Russell, of Witaug, Litchfield county, Connecticut. For a full account of their descendants, see the Russell chapter.

John Evarts, the father of Daniel, settled in Salisbury on the place which later became the property of Samuel S. Robbins. Mr. Evarts kept the town Tavern, was one of the King's Magistrates, and the first representative to the General Court from the town. His death occurred in 1786. His grave, and that of his wife, is near his former residence, just south of the highway.

The dates of Mr. Evarts' terms as representative are 1757, 1758, 1760, 1761, 1762, and 1763. The historian of Litchfield, writing of Vermont, says, on page 548: "The state of Vermont owes something to the men of Salisbury, for its present position among the states of the Union.

"As early as 1761, John Evarts, the same gentleman who was our first representative to the General Court of this Colony, procured from Gov. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, the charters or grants of the towns of Middlebury, New Haven, and Salisbury, Vermont."

RESIDENCE OF HON, WILLIAM PEW RUSSELL,

SALISBURY, CONN.





THE RUSSELL & DESCENT.

There are several contradictory accounts of the origin of the Russell name in England: among them being Wiffen's claim, in his Memoirs of the House of Russell, that the name is derived from one of the "fiefs which the first Christians of that surname possessed," before the conquest in Lower Normandy, in the "ancient barony of Briquebec."

Near Caen stood the Castle of Rozell. In a charter of July 14, 1066, noting a donation to the Monastery executed by Robert de Bertrand and his sister Emma, this Hugh de Rozell appears as a witness.

He is supposed to be identical with the Hugh of that name who was in the train of Duke William. It is claimed that his and his brother's name appear on the Battle Abbey Roll.

When Duke Robert of Normandy went upon his Crusade, both of these de Rozells are said to have borne him company. We are told that the younger of the two returned from the Holy War, settled in England, and was the ancestor of Sir James Rozel, or Russell, the Governor of Corfe Castle in 1221.

This very pleasing and seemingly rational account of the origin of the name and family, is, however, rudely demolished by Sanford and Townsend in their work entitled, "The Governing Families of England."

They say: "There is not the faintest evidence that Hugh de Rozel ever came to England, and as there is evidence that he died a monk in Normandy, and as no one of the name appears in Domesday Book, Wiffen's long researches do not amount to much.

"The Dukes of Bedford must be content to know that they belong to a family originally French, which came over from somewhere immediately after the conquest, but whether from

Le Rozel in Briquebec, or Rozel near Caen, or Rozel in Jersey, neither they nor anybody else will probably ever know."

The same authorities add: "There are two historical Russells neither of whom can be assigned to the existing Russell family, with any show of evidence. A Sir John Russell was speaker of the House of Commons in the second and tenth years of Henry VI., and there was also a John Russell who was Chancellor to Richard III., and the first Chancellor for life of the University of Oxford. We also find the name occasionally among the early Mayors of the city of London."

As to the tradition that among the Russells who came to this country from England, was at least one member of the branch from which pertained the Dukes of Bedford, it never has, and never can be verified. Mr. J. Russell Bartlett, pertinently says: "There can be little doubt * * that the ancestors of a majority of the Russells of this country did not share in the aggrandizement of the Russell families of England."

Careful search on the part of the compiler of this Lineage, but confirms what he has found stated by other genealogists who have preceded

him, "that among the New England settlers were many bearing the Russell name; but the shire in England from whence they came, or the particular stock from which they derived may always remain matter of doubt, uncertainty and fruitless investigation."

There seems to be, absolutely, no record available whereby these moot points can be settled.

Russells are as numerous as Smiths in Massachusetts, and can be traced from there into Connecticut, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and the tide of emigration which later flowed Westward. Savage gives us the names of several distinct families founded in the colonies. Perhaps these several Russell settlers were closely or distantly related, but of this we can find no proof. The name John, however, appears much in evidence.

In 1640 there was a John Russell at Charlestown, he being among the first of the settlers of Woburn.

His son, John, became prominent in Boston. There was also a John of this name at Marshfield, in 1643 to 1651. Also one at Cambridge, who was made freeman 3d March 1636, and later he is at Wethersfield, Conn., removed to Hadley,

Mass., and died there 8th May 1680. His son, the Rev. John Russell, has gained immortality in local tradition, through the regicides having been reported to have taken refuge in the cellar of his house, and their final burial there.

Again, at Dorchester, there died in 1633, a John Russell, and at Hingham, Massachusetts, there was a George Russell of London, England, who settled there in 1635. Another George, a reputed son of the fifth earl of Bedford, is claimed by Boston in the year 1679, he being made a freeman there in 1680.

Then there is a Henry Russell of Weymouth, 1639; a James Russell of New Haven, 1640; a Richard of Charlestown 1640; and a William of Cambridge 1645.

A certain Ralph Russell of Dartmouth, left descendants, one of whom gave the name to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Hotton in his Virginia list, gives us a John at Jamestown, in 1623, and in 1635 a Francis, John and George of London.

Amid all these tangles of descent, in the absence of reliable records, or no records at all to refer to, it has been a well nigh impossibility to find the ancestors of our William Pew Russell. His own line runs back to a John, but not be-

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yond the middle of the 18th century. Back of that we are left recordless.

If, however, heredity is of any value as indicating origin, by certain infallible marks, it would point to the derivation of so gifted a man as Hon. William Pew Russell, from one of the higher branches of this numerous and versatile family.

This John Russell, grand-father of Hon. William Pew Russell, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

He was born about 1739 or 1740. There is one account extant, I believe, which says that Mr. Russell came over from England and settled at White Plains, New York. But the statement is in a great measure vitiated by another, that he married a lady by the name of Mary Roberts.

His descendants have no record accessible of any person by that name who became the wife of the John Russell from whom they derive. This is, undoubtedly, the confusing again of two of the Russell family, who have by chance the same Christian name.

Russell's father may have married, so far as it can be known, a Miss Rhinus, whose home was Rhinebeck-on-Hudson.

It is far more probable that Russell came in

PROFILE

OF

COL, JOHN RUSSELL.

1761-1843.

A

MEMBER OF GEN. WASHINGTON'S STAFF.

FATHER OF

HON. WILLIAM PEW RUSSELL.

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from Connecticut, and was a representative of one of the prominent branches of the New England family of that name, already referred to.

We know that he was killed during the war of Independence.

His wife was Olive Van Dusen Pew, who was born Saturday, April 3d, 1742, and died Thursday, the 24th of October, 1805.

Their children were John, Isaac, Samuel, Eli, Jerusha, Polly, Anna and Jane. John Russell, their eldest son, was born Saturday, October 17, 1761, and died Monday, May 22, 1843.* He was also in the Revolutionary War, serving in a Westchester county regiment in the fall of 1779,†

^{*}A public record puts the date at 1840: a family one at 1843.

^{†&}quot;We witnessed the fine procession march up Chatterton Hill, where my grand-father Russell fought his first battle in the Revolutionary War, 100 years ago. * * *

[&]quot;What momentous events have transpired since then!"

⁽From a letter of Mrs. Mary Ann E. Russell Jewell, bearing date Monday, October 30th, 1876, written to her family after visiting White Plains during the Centennial year.)

and serving to the close of the war. He drew a pension during his life.

He married Charity Evarts, of Litchfield county, Connecticut, daughter of Daniel Evarts and Charity Van Dusen. She was born on Tuesday, February 7th, 1769. Mrs. Russell died at her old home, Witaug, on Friday, October 2d, 1829.

Mr. Russell's position in the Army was that of a sergeant of artillery of the New York line; and he was for some time attached to the military family of the Commander-in-Chief.

There were born to John Russell (2d) and Charity Evarts eleven children: six sons and five daughters:

- (1) William Pew, born Saturday, March 29th, 1788; died Thursday, April 20th, 1865.
- (2) John, born Monday, May 25th, 1789; died——
- (3) Mary, born Sunday, October 9th, 1791; died Friday, March 18th, 1859.
- (4) Hiram, born Thursday, February 21st, 1793; died Sunday, October 3d, 1819.

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- (5) Fatima, born Monday, January 19th, 1795; died Wednesday, October 26th, 1864.
- (6) Solyman, born Monday, January 23, 1797; died Thursday, May 22d, 1828.
- (7) Charity, born Tuesday, December 3d, 1799; died Saturday, December 15th, 1855.
- (8) Thomas Jefferson, born Thursday, April 30th, 1801; died Saturday, July 24th, 1802.
- (9) Olive Van Dusen, born Tuesday, August 14th, 1804; died Thursday, November 12th, 1857.
- (10) Catherine Cornelia, born Friday, April 3d, 1807; died Tuesday, May 19th, 1846.
- (11) Charles Evarts, born Tuesday, October 25th, 1808; died———

The following sketch of the Honorable WIL-LIAM PEW RUSSELL, of Litchfield county, Connecticut, was prepared from family papers and other sources, by one of his gifted descendants:

The Sawyers lewell Lineage,

- (5) Fatima, born Monday, January 19th, 1795; died Wedneslay, October 25th, 1854.
- (6) Solyman, born Monday, January 25, 1797; died Thursday, May 22d, 1828.
- (7) Charity, born Tuesday, December 3d, 1700; died Saturday, December 1 cth, 18 cc
- (8) Thomas Jefferson, born Thursday, April 30th, 1801; died Saturday, July 24th, 1802.
- (9) Olive Van Doren, born Tuesday, Angrestay, Angresia Thursday,
- (10) Catherine Cornella, born Friday,
 v April 3d, 1807; illed Tuesday,
 May 16th, 1865.
- (11) Charles Evaru, born Tuesday, October 25th, 1808; died-

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The following skerch of the Monorable Will-LIAM PEW RUSSELE, of Litchfield county, Consections, was prepared from family papers and other sources, by one of his vified descendance: HON. WILLIAM PEW RUSSELL.

1788—1865.

SALISBURY, CONN.



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THE HON. A A A

WILLIAM PEW RUSSELL.

Hon. William Pew Russell was one of the most influential men of Litchfield County, Connecticut, where he spent his life.

He was born in affluence, and received the benefits of the best educational facilities of the times. The estate of his father, which was extensive, was worked by negro slaves up to the time of the gradual emancipation act; but even under this enactment, the household slaves remained of their own free will with their master. Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell, the oldest child of Hon. Mr. Russell, and who became the wife of Henry Chapin Jewell, was nursed by a black woman who had always been in the family.

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The old Russell homestead in Wetaug,* still retained near it, the "quarters" or negro cabins, up to the time of its destruction by fire some few years ago.

William Pew Russell began the study of law at the famous Milton Law School in Litchfield, Conn., and graduated therefrom with honor and distinction. This was the first law school in America, and was founded by Chief Justice Tapping Reeve, about the close of the Revolutionary struggle. Some 1,024 students were graduated from its halls.

Not caring, however, to practice the profession of law, he became a civil engineer. Later he engaged in the iron business, and for many years his firm manufactured the famous "Russell" anchors for the United States government.

He was elected to many public offices, and served for a season as Magistrate of the town of Salisbury. His well known honesty and strict sense of justice, coupled with an unblemished character, made the choice a most fitting one: and the town's appreciation of his sterling qualities, was shown by his election to the General Assembly in 1837.

^{*}Spelled also Weatogue, and Witaug.

His well known business capacity, and his fine legal training, especially fitting him for the management of large estates as an administrator, he found, before he fully realized it, that his hands were full of this class of business, and himself burdened with the care of many estates, in a portion of the country where large properties were left to be equitably divided among a numerous family. The widow and the orphan looked upon him as their truest friend.

Mr. Russell was a man of broad views, and brought up his family of eleven children in a liberal fashion. He did not approve of girls being confined to the household sphere. Much to the dismay, therefore, of his wife, herself a notable house-keeper, he refused to allow his daughters to spend their leisure in knitting or spinning, as was the custom of the times.

"Get a book," he would say, "if you don't know what else to do."

As a result of this dictum, books were ever plentiful in his house. His two eldest daughters were sent when quite young to the then famous Seminary for Young Ladies, at Hartford, Conn.,† of which Catherine Beecher was the foundress

[†] The Hartford Female Seminary.

and head; and Harriet Beecher Stowe was one of the teachers. This school was very much in advance of the schools of the day: and the young women who were sent out from it were noted as among the broadest minded, and most talented of their times.

To all of his children, Mr. Russell gave an equal chance for the attainment of a liberal education: one of his sons, Hiram Russell, graduating from Yale and becoming noted at the bar. Of his daughters, several of them married either ministers or literary men. Cynthia Russell, who became the wife of Daniel P. Kidder, went as a missionary to South America, and died in Rio de Janeiro, at the age of twenty-two.

Marcella, wife of Robert M. McMurdy, D.D., was a woman of a highly intellectual stamp, whose gracious dignity and force of character greatly endeared her to those with whom she was brought in contact.

A few words as to the personality of the man, whom his friends regarded, and rightly so, as one of the most marked of his times.

He was tall, somewhat portly, with abundant hair, always worn cut closely and standing up. He dressed, generally in black broadcloth—, a

frock coat, white or buff vest, and an old fashioned ruffled shirt of the finest linen lawn. This costume was completed by a tall white silk hat, and a gold headed ebony cane. He continued to wear the ruffled shirt until the day of his death.

His face was plain; but the dignity of his carriage, and the intelligence of his countenance, amply atoned for any lack of beauty. To his descendants the memory of "Grandfather Russell" is a picture they would never have effaced from their minds.

The Hon. William Pew Russell, was born on Saturday, March 29, 1788, and died Thursday, April 20, 1865. He married Eleanor Dutcher, daughter of Ruloff Dutcher, whose estate lay contiguous to that of the Russell's.

Mr. Russell ranked high in the Masonic fraternity. In symbolic and chapitral Masonry he took great delight. It is said that he inherited this love of the Craft from his venerated father, who was an Aide to Gen. Washington, and a participant with Washington, at various points, in the mysteries of the Masonic art.

The following tribute is taken from the funeral sermon of the Rev. Mr. Wainwright:

"Mr. Russell was one of the old landmarks.

Perhaps no man—certainly no living man—has had more to do in your councils than he. Several times he has represented you in the legislature. He has been your Senator, and various offices of trust did he fill with signal ability. Mr. Russell was not a man of many words. His judgments were formed with deliberation, and uttered with conciseness and without display. In all political matters he was a man of sagacity, and what, in a country where so many and great temptations are offered for intrigue, is to the lasting honor of any man, he was always found upright and manly.

"To this trait, and his acknowledged exactness in all matters of business, doubtless, he owed much of his public patronage.

"A man of high intellectual attainments, he is represented, in the years of his vigor, capable of filling any office in the gift of the people. He possessed the far seeing eye and the integrity of character which warranted his being placed in the highest councils of the nation.

"Such a man could hardly fail to impart something of his own sterling character to the people among whom he lived. He could not live unto himself. How much you are indebted for your

prosperity to the living of such a man, it is impossible to say.

"Here in the department of religious culture as in his worldly matters, he showed himself a man of thought and candor. To be sure he made no formal and public confession of his love for his Saviour until late in life. But evidently he was no stranger in that direction to the deepest and most earnest thought. He was not a man to be carried away by the mere force of feeling. Perhaps in this regard, his position was on the other extreme.

"His was that order of minds that craves after strictly logical deductions, and is perplexed and puzzled with anything less concise and clear.

"He was not so wilful, but his hesitation to accept of dogmas arose from his cast of mind. His holding back was a struggle of the spirit with the intellect. He did not wish to overturn the faith of Christ. This was exactly what he wanted to believe.

"But whatever the character of Mr. Russell's doubts, they long since fell from him.

"Never in my professional experience have I met a man who has seemed more to crave religious conversation. The whole weight of his

thoughts seemed centered on the subject matter of the spiritual world.

"A few evenings since, while watching from his window, the tokens of joy in the prospect of peace, suddenly turning from the pageant without, in his quiet and feeling manner, he observed, that he wished that he could know more of the immediate condition of the dead; yet that it did not much matter, in that he should soon know all about it. His trust was in Christ, and he could afford to leave all such questions for future solution.

"Farewell, farewell, venerated father! Thou knowest now those 'truths that master death.' Thy pilgrimage is ended. Thou art gone home, where no shadows of doubt shall ever again hang upon thy brow."

The children of William Pew Russell and Eleanor H. Dutcher, his wife, were:

- (1) Mary Ann Elizabeth, born Thursday, December 23d, 1813; died Sunday, June 23d, 1889.
- (2) Marcella Evilena, born Friday, September 29th, 1815; died Friday, April 21st, 1876.

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- (3) Cynthia Harriet, born Thursday, October 16th, 1817; died Thursday, April 16th, 1840.
- (4) Charlotte Maria, born Tuesday, January 25th, 1820; died Monday, September 18th, 1876.
- (5) Caroline Ellen, born Tuesday, August 7th, 1821; died Friday, October 31st, 1879.
- (6) John Hiram, born Tuesday, July 29th, 1823; died Tuesday, April 11th, 1871.
- (7) Robert William, born Friday, April 22d, 1825; died Sunday, January 18th, 1846.
- (8) Maria Louise, born Friday, July 13th, 1827; died Saturday, April 21st, 1849.
- (9) Charity Evarts, born Tuesday, September 1st, 1829; died——
- (10) Theodore Solyman, born Saturday, April 14th, 1832; died Tuesday, January 2d, 1883.

Their marriages were as follows:

- (1) Mary Ann Elizabeth and Henry Chapin Jewell, married Tuesday, October 1st, 1833.
- (2) Marcella Evilena and Robert M.

 McMurdy, married Wednesday,
 July 4th, 1838.
- (3) Cynthia Harriet and Daniel P. Kidder, married Wednesday, November 9th, 1836.
- (4) Charlotte Maria and Henry W. White, married Wednesday, September 5th, 1838.
- (5) Caroline Ellen and Samuel A. Dutcher, married Thursday, March 11th, 1847.
- (6) John Hiram and Lorine A. Leigh, married——, May——, 1859.
- (8) Maria Louise and Joseph Priest, married Wednesday, October 4th, 1848.
- (9) Charity Evarts and Levi E. Warner, married Monday, August 14th, 1854.
- (10) Theodore Solyman and Margaret Cole, married——.

DAUGHTERS OF

WILLIAM PEW RUSSELL.

MRS. SAMUEL A. DUTCHER,

MRS. HENRY M. WHITE,

MRS. ROBERT McMURDY,

MRS. HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL,

(At right.)





THE CHAPIN A A DESCENT.

At an early period in the history of the town of Springfield, came Samuel Chapin (known as Deacon Samuel) and took up his residence in the place.

He was from England or Wales, and brought with him a family of four sons and two daughters. He early took a leading position in the place.

His coming to Springfield must have been previous to 1644, as we find under that date the birth of a daughter, Hannah, born the 2d of December, in that year. The year of his coming has been placed about 1642.

Of the sons, but one, David, took the free-man's oath, being made one April 5th, 1649. In 1652 Deacon Samuel Chapin was appointed on the 10th of October one of the magistrates of Springfield, and two years after, his commission was indefinitely extended. He was employed in many public enterprises, and was always looked up to as one of the foremost citizens.

Samuel Chapin, during the vacancy in the pastorate of Springfield in 1656 and a few years following, was called on to officiate, together with Deacon Wright and others as the following records show: In November a vote was passed that, "Deacon Wright, Deacon Chapin, Mr. Holyoke, and Henry Burt be allowed 12 pounds for their past services in the Lord's work on the Sabbath, to be distributed by the selectmen; and that in future they would allow at the rate of 50 pounds a year, till such time as they should have a settled minister, to be distributed and ordered by the selectmen."

Again in 1657 Mr. Holyoke "was made choice of 'to carry on the work of the Sabbath, once every Sabbath day, which he accepts of; Mr. Pynchon is made choice of for one part of the day, once a fortnight, which he will endeavor

to attend, sometimes by reading notes, and sometimes by his own meditations, till March next.' Deacon Chapin and Henry Burt were chosen to carry on the other part of the day, once a fortnight, to be allowed at the rate of forty pounds a year.'" The purchasing power of this money then, compared with money now, was about \$1,250.

Mr. Chapin and his family were amid the dark and fearful days of the Indian attacks on Springfield, during the King Philip war.

Indeed, it was doubtless due to the wearing anxieties and services of these trying days that we can ascribe the hastening of his death so soon after the devastation of the place by the Indians.

He passed away on the 11th day of November, 1675, just a month after the burning of Springfield. The Christian name of the wife of Mr. Chapin was Cisily, her maiden name being unknown. She died on the 8th of February, 1683.

Japhet Chapin, one of the four sons of Deacon Chapin, was born in 1642 and died the 20th of February, 1712, aged seventy.

He was of that part of Springfield called Chicopee. He married on July 22d, 1664, Abilenah

Cooley. She was his first wife, and the mother of his children. She died November 17, 1710.

• He married (2) Dorothy Root, of Enfield, Conn. Mr. Japhet Chapin is said to have resided for a time at Milford, Conn.

The records show a conveyance from Capt. John Pynchon of Springfield, to Japhet Chapin of Milford, of a small piece of land near Connecticut river in Springfield, bounded east on Deacon Chapin's land.

The deed is dated 16 November, 1669. On the 9 March 1666, John Pynchon conveyed the greater part of the land between the Chicopee river and Willimansett brook to Samuel Chapin: and in 1673, April 16, Samuel Chapin conveyed the same property to Japhet his son.

At the upper end of Chicopee street, northeasterly of where in 1862 the house of Henry Sherman stood, is the site of Japhet's house.

Japhet Chapin was in the Turner's Falls fight, May 18, 1676. He recorded the event on the leaf of an old account book, which is in possession of one of his descendants:

"I went out Volenteare against ingens the 17th of May 1676 and we ingaged batel the 19 of May in the morning before sunrise and made

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a great Spoil upon the enemy and came off the same day with the Los of 37 men and the Captain Turner, and came home the 20th of May."

On the death of Mr. Chapin, the Rev. Mr. Williams wrote a letter to his children, and spoke of him as being a man of most exemplary life and of deep piety. The letter is said to be in the possession of his descendants.

Mr. Ebenezer Chapin, the fourth son of Mr. Japhet Chapin, and Abilenah, was born the 26th of June, 1677, and died Dec. 13, 1772, being 95 years, 5 months and 17 days old.

He lived in Enfield, Connecticut, and married Ruth James, of Northampton, Mass. The James family afterwards became residents of Lebanon. Mrs. Ruth Chapin, born in 1682, died on Jan. 18, 1736.

Mr. Chapin was a prominent citizen of Enfield. His eighth son,

Charles Chapin, born Dec. 26, 1720, removed to Salisbury, Ct., and married Anna Camp, of Guilford, Conn. Here he reared a numerous family. He died at East Bloomfield, N. Y., aged 93. His second son,

Phineas Chapin, born Feb. 16, 1757, married May 14, 1783, Love Hurd, born Sep. 6, 1759,

Farm

died April 15, 1844. Mr. Chapin died Feb. 12, 1816.*

His 4th child and 2d daughter Mary Chapin, was born Nov. 25, 1791, and died January 9, 1860.

She married Nov. 25, 1810, Ezra Jewell, who was born Jan.† 27, 1786, and died at Lyons, New York, Oct. 10, 1821. Their oldest child was

Henry Chapin Jewell, born Dec. 1, 1811, married Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell, Oct. 1, 1833. Mr. Jewell died on the first of January, 1889.

The following beautiful and lucid sketches of Mr. Jewell and his wife are of especial value, as coming from the pen of one of their children:



^{*}One record has 1818.

[†]Given in some records as June, but incorrectly.

HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL.

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H.C. Merell



St.C. Irwell



HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL,

The subject of our sketch was born in Salisbury, Conn., on Dec. 1st, 1811.

His father Ezra Jewell removed from this place to Lyons, New York, then a flourishing Western town, during his infancy.

Judge Jewell was a man of more than usual ability but died* at the early age of thirty-five,

^{*}Died. In this village on Saturday, the 20th, just at three o'clock P. M., after an illness of seventy-three days, Ezra Jewell, Esq., Æ. 34 years, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for this County. His remains were interred with Masonic Solemnities.

[&]quot;The consolations of religion were not denied him in his last illness."—From the local paper of Lyons, New York.

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leaving behind him a widow and an interesting family of five small children. His wife, Mary, daughter of Phineas Chapin, was famed for her beauty and intelligence. Being an only daughter, nothing had been spared in the cultivation of her powers, and she and her brilliant young husband were the centre of a social circle in this new Western town, which compared favorably with those of older portions of our country. The early residents of Lyons recall with pride many incidents of the life of the village in which this young couple took a prominent part.

Here, surrounded by all of the refinements of life, by intellectual culture and social distinction, the little Henry spent the early years of child-hood. To this period of his life, he always referred with deep feeling. His remembrance of his father and of his beautiful mother in their happy domestic circle, being fraught with unalloyed pleasure.

The sudden death of his father in the year 1821 proved a calamity indeed to the little boy of nine. He left an estate unsettled and a fine new house in course of construction. But his executors proving to be either incompetent or dishon-

MRS. HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL.

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est, the young widow at his death found herself in straightened circumstances.

She returned to her former home in Salisbury, Conn., with her younger children, while her brother, Andrew Chapin, an iron manufacturer of Wolcott, took upon himself the education of Henry. His life with this kind uncle was a very happy one, but death again stepped in to blight his prospects, taking away the beloved guardian. Being now a sturdy boy of fourteen, he returned to his mother's home, and from that time on was looked upon as the head of the household.

Mrs. Jewell married Capt. John Dutcher who took her and her family to his home in Wetaug. Here two children were born. Henrietta Farnum and John Ashley. Capt. Dutcher died, leaving her for a second time a widow.

In those days no gentlewoman entered the arena of business and the young lad taxed his energies to the utmost to supply the varying needs of mother and sisters.

His desire to complete his education was put aside to send a young and gifted brother to the university and fit him for the medical profession. Thus early did he learn the great lesson of selfdenial and his unselfish devotion to his mother

and sisters and brothers may well serve as an example to his descendants.

At the age of seventeen, Henry accepted a position in a mercantile establishment in Hartford, Conn., his brother Augustus accompanying him.

Here he was peculiarly fortunate in his environments and associations. The possession of a remarkably fine baritone voice, together with a love for music, introduced him into the most select musical circles of that city. He entered the choir of the old South Church of which he was a member so long as he remained in Hartford.

During his residence in Hartford, he contracted friendships that proved to be of life-long standing. But failing health compelled him once more to return to the Berkshire Hills where for several years he suffered from hemorrhages of the stomach, caused by an injury, so that much physical exertion was impossible. He struggled manfully to regain his health and made the best of the situation in which he was placed.

His old friends, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Coffing have many pleasant incidents to relate of him at this period. His fine erect figure, luxuriant dark hair and a certain courtliness of manner, beHENRY AUGUSTUS JEWELL,

SON OF

HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL.



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longing to the past century, made him a marked figure wherever he might be; while his fine voice, clear enunciation and a certain air of selfrespect caused his conversation to be listened to with pleasure.

He inherited from his ancestors a most beautiful mouth, that rarely perfect feature and which adds so material a charm to even the plainest face. His brothers Augustus and Ezra, the latter called the handsomest man in western New York, excelled him in mere personal beauty, but not in that peculiar dignity which he possessed in a marked degree.

On October 1st, 1833, he married Mary Ann Russell, eldest daughter of William Pew Russell of Salisbury, Conn. This marriage proved to be a most felicitous one as many friends of the happy couple can testify.

They first went to housekeeping in the old Chapin house at Chapinville where the widowed grandmother (Love Hurd) occupied one portion of the double house. Later they removed to Great Barrington where they resided near their old friends, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Coffing and cemented more closely the ties of a friendship that was destined to last so long as life should

continue. Mr. Jewell lived to mourn the death of his noble friend, a man whom all delighted to honor: whose name will ever be remembered in Great Barrington as one of its most public spirited benefactors. Mrs. Coffing, the last of this quartet of friends is still living, an octogenarian, in the old homestead.

From here they removed to Canaan, New York where they kept one of those old-fashioned inns, on what was then a much-traveled stage road. Mr. Jewell was also Postmaster at Canaan Centre.

This old-fashioned dwelling was built in the very substantial manner so common in New England at that period. The heavy door was surmounted by a panel on which was carved an eye with lines radiating from it. This gave to it in later days, the name of "The House of the All-Seeing Eye."

The stage-coach put in a daily appearance on its way to Albany. To quote from an old newspaper: "As early certainly as 1811, the gay old stage-coach drawn by four spirited horses drew up before the hotel and post-office, steeds put up to their finest speed, and the horn with its rousing notes announcing its important arrival."

MRS. HENRY A. JEWELL.

(CORALINE WICKWIRE.)

1839—1884.

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Many pleasant recollections were recalled in after years of this very pleasant home. Their family circle was augmented by the presence of younger brothers and sisters who came to attend the Academy. Here also a second, and very welcome little daughter made a place for herself in the happy household.

Failing to recover his health, Mr. Jewell under the advice of his physicians decided to try the new lands of Wisconsin, then but recently thrown open to settlement. Selling his home and taking his family of three children with him, he emigrated to Wisconsin in 1843. The journey was no easy one in those days. He went from Albany to Buffalo on the Erie Canal, and when his baby needed milk, he would spring on shore and milk the cows in the meadows for her benefit. From there the passage was made by the great lakes, landing in Milwaukee in September of that year. Here he put up at "Cottage Inn," a most primitive establishment prominently connected with the early history of Milwaukee.

Mr. Jewell purchased wagons and horses and loaded his household goods, and a year's stock of provisions on to them, hiring two men to drive teams and took a third himself. He also pur-

chased a buggy and single horse and placed Mrs. Jewell and the children in it. In this way they proceeded to Marquette County, where they found only eleven families residing in the entire county. This county comprised what is now known as Green Lake and Marquette Counties.

The country was most beautiful, consisting of rolling prairie land, dotted with clumps of beautiful burr oaks, a lovely lake with shores of gleaming white sand, adding beauty to the landscape.

Taking a farm, Mr. Jewell entered with zest into the life of the pioneer. He soon became prominent in the various affairs that claimed the attention of our early settlers. He helped survey and lay out roads in the new county and established the first school in a room of his own house. Here his wife ably assisted him.

A school house was soon built opposite his house and a teacher procured. He prevailed upon a physician from the East to bring his young wife to the new settlement, and a store was shortly located. Mr. Jewell was the first Register of Deeds in Marquette County and was also the second Postmaster, his house serving as Post Office. This office he held until his removal from the county. Home missionaries were made welcome and serv-

OCKLEY COTTAGE,

THE FIRST SUMMER COTTAGE BUILT ON LAKE BUTTE DES MORTS

BUILT BY

EDGAR P. SAWYER AND HENRY A. JEWELL.
1880.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1888.



ices held under his roof until the school house was completed.

The change proved most beneficial to his health and with new life came new energy. The fruitful soil needed little coaxing to yield bountiful harvests, and the throng of land-seekers from the east kept him in touch with the friends there. He often in after time, spoke of those years as being very happy ones.

Meanwhile a younger brother, Graham, had gone into the mercantile business in the village of Algoma, thirty miles distant. He was unfortunate in the selection of a partner, and to save his investment, appealed to his brother to buy out his partner. Mr. Jewell did so, regretfully leaving the beautiful farm, promising his brother to go to him for five years and then return to the spot he loved so well. He removed his family to Algoma, November 19th, 1848, and this place continued to be his home during the remainder of his life.

He became so involved in the early life of the village, (now included within the limits of the city of Oshkosh), that he never found the time ready to return to the spot of his first enterprise. For many years he kept the farm in his possession

and only sold it, when he was obliged to reluctantly admit that he could never return to it. In 1849 a post office was established at the village of Algoma and Mr. Jewell was subsequently appointed Post Master. His office terminated in 1856 when the village was merged into the fifth ward of the city of Oshkosh.

The business in which he first engaged was continued for several years until the death of his brother Graham in 1851, but in 1850 he purchased a steam saw and flouring mill from the estate of Forman, Bashford & Co., and from that time until his retirement from business, was actively engaged in the lumber trade. His mill was situated near that of Philetus Sawyer, the creek emptying into the Fox River upon which they were built, being owned conjointly. An "Undivided half," the deed read.

Here for many years they worked side by side, and here a friendship was formed between the two men that extended over the remainder of their lives. Not only did business matters, but everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which they lived, receive their mutual aid; and through their united efforts, Algoma became in 1856, a part of the city of Oshkosh.

MRS. CHESTER D. CLEVELAND.

(ALICE MARY JEWELL.)

DAUGHTER OF

HENRY A. JEWELL.



Mr. Jewell was in early life a member of the Democratic party, but when the Republican party was organized, he heartily indorsed its principles.

When Gen. John C. Fremont was nominated for the presidency, Mr. Sawyer met him one day and said:

"Mr. Jewelt, how are you going to vote?"

"I made up my mind last night," said Mr. Jewell, "that I should vote for Fremont."

"Then," said Mr. Sawyer, "You will leave the Democratic party?"

"No, they have left me," was his reply.

"Well," said Mr. Sawyer, who afterwards became a leading figure in the new party councils, "If you go, I go with you."

For many years the combination of Jewell and Sawyer proved to be an element that had to be taken into consideration in all public matters. Mr. Jewell was not ambitious for office for himself, accepting only the minor offices, but as an organizer of political forces he was most active. His executive ability and the strong influence which his personality exerted over those with whom he was thrown in contact, making his work most effective. He served as Alderman of

the Fifth ward for seven consecutive years and as mayor of the city in 1862.

His interest in his friend Mr. Sawyer never flagged and he lived to see him seated for the second time, in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Jewell was mayor of the city during the Civil War and his energy and ability did much to place Oshkosh in the front ranks of military service. As a member of the State Legislature in 1866-67, he also rendered valuable services. In later years he served for many years on the County Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County and, when prostrated by illness, his fellow-workers refused to accept his resignation and continued to come to him for counsel throughout his tedious confinement.

Mr. Jewell was a man of refined tastes and cultivated mind. He was an inveterate reader and the latest books and magazines were found upon his table. His devotion to the daily papers was proverbial and the Chicago Tribune was for many years his daily companion. His interest extended beyond his own to foreign lands and up to the time of his death he never failed to keep abreast with the news of the day.

In his immediate family circle, he was greatly

HENRIETTA JEWELL,

DAUGHTER OF

HENRY AUGUSTUS JEWELL.



loved and revered. A man to whom the widow and the orphans came for advice and aid. His integrity was unquestioned.

He had especially, the old-fashioned ideas in regard to the relation of an employer and his employees and the men who worked in his mills found in him a steady unswerving friend; one to whom they came in perfect confidence in all the exigencies of life. The frequent comment of these men was, "Mr. Jewell is a gentleman." And so, indeed, he was, of that rare old type that has yet to be improved upon in these later days.

His children were taught by their mother to look upon their father as an ideal man and the oft repeated expression of hers: "Children aren't you thankful that you have a father that you need not be ashamed of?" will ever be remembered by them.

The great grief of an otherwise happy life was caused by the death of his two older children at the age of nineteen. The oldest a beautiful girl, Maria, died in the year 1853 and a most promising son, William or "Willie" as he was lovingly called, two years later. He was a student in Lawrence University at the time of his

death and his illness was of such short duration as to almost paralyze the devoted parents.

To the day of his death he never ceased to mourn for these beloved children.

Among the events of his later life, perhaps none gave him more pleasure than the celebration of his "Golden Wedding," October 1st, 1883, about 400 invitations being issued. This occurred in the old homestead, 300 West Algoma Street, where he stood, with his wife by his side, under a wedding bell of ripe barley, wreathed with smilax, and received his old-time friends. Among them were many from a distance, Mrs. Jewell's sisters, one from Kentucky with her noble husband, L. D. Warner. His sister Mrs. P. C. Hale and her husband from Milwaukee, his brother John A. Dutcher and wife of Milwaukee together with many other relatives and friends.

The old-fashioned double parlors were profusely decorated with palms, ferns and flowers, many handsome designs being the gifts of friends and societies. His two children, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Jewell were attending to the hospitalities of the joyful occasion. The Arion Band discoursed sweet music from the upper hall.

EDGAR WICKWIRE JEWELL,

SON OF

HENRY A. JEWELL.

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Fig

The grandchildren were all present, Nia and Philetus, children of Mrs. Sawyer together with Alice, Henrietta and baby Edgar: the little Jewells.

The celebration of such an anniversary is by no means common and the congratulations of relatives and friends were heartfelt. Mr. Jewell was at this time in the full vigor of health, despite his seventy-two years. His carriage was as erect and his voice as strong as it was some forty years before, while his dark hair was slightly silvered.

Mrs. Jewell combined with her gray hair, a skin of such delicacy and bloom as to give to her a charming appearance, which was enhanced by the fichu of duchesse lace which covered the front of her black silk gown. A beautiful bar pin of finely wrought gold, set with diamonds, the Golden Wedding gift of her old friend, Mrs. Philetus Sawyer fastened this lace at the throat.

Alas! Within the five years that followed four of the guests present were stricken by disease. Mrs. Henry Jewell succumbed to a violent attack of pneumonia the following February, leaving a vacancy in the household that could not be filled.

Two of Mr. and Mrs. Jewell's brothers-in-

law, P. C. Hale and L. D. Warner were taken away after brief illnesses.

Mrs. Sawyer lingered long, the victim of an insidious disease, while Mr. Jewell himself suffered from several strokes of paralysis, which caused him to be an invalid for five years. His strength was such as to long resist the attacks but he finally succumbed to the effects of the disease on January 1st, 1889, his devoted wife following him in June of the same year.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewell were interred in the family lot at Riverside Cemetery where so many years before they had laid their beloved children to rest.

Mrs. Sawyer died in May previous and so the friends of many years were gathered together.



MRS, HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL.

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(MARY ANN ELIZABETH RUSSELL.)

From, a portrait in possession of her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Sawyer.





MARY ANN ELIZABETH >

A RUSSELL JEWELL.

There are characters so strong and vigorous, and of such marked ability and individuality, that it is difficult to put into words a description that will convey to the reader an adequate idea of their personality.

Such was the subject of our sketch. In no sense an ordinary woman, she carried her marked characteristics through a long life and left her impress upon the community in which she lived.

She was the oldest daughter of William Pew Russell, a man whose liberal views of female education were somewhat in advance of the period in which he lived. He gave his daughters the ad-

vantages of the best schools of the time. Mary Ann was sent to Catherine Beecher's "Hartford Female Seminary" where she imbibed, along with her studies many of the liberal views on religion that made the Beecher family so famous in later days.

No doubt that the influence of the strong characteristics of the Beechers made an impression on the susceptible mind of the bright young student, and her interest in the career of this gifted family continued throughout her life. It was during Miss Russell's residence in Hartford that Catherine Beecher met with the bereavement that affected the whole of her future, the loss by shipwreck of the gifted Prof. Fisher, of Yale College, her fiancée. The dark days that followed were afterward described by the sympathetic young student, also the annual retirement on the anniversary of his death. Harriet Beecher (Stowe) was also a teacher, and when her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared, her former pupil read it with an ever increasing interest. Returning to her home, she was filled with enthusiasm for the teacher's profession and until her marriage in 1833, she continued to follow her beloved calling.

For this profession she was admirably adapted, and throughout her life continued to be, in some sense, a teacher. Children were attracted to her and willingly received her instructions. Her success as a Sunday School worker was marked. Indeed, the street was her school, and Nature her text-book. She had a way of settling quarrels among the boys she met, that was to say the least, original. She would call the angry youngsters to her and forming them in line, with their toes to a crack of the wooden walk, make them repeat Watt's lines:

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
It is their nature to;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For God has made them so;
But little children should never let
Their angry passions rise;
Their little hands were never made
To scratch each other's eyes."

This never failed to produce the desired effect and restore harmony to the discordant elements.

The pioneer life of Wisconsin, undoubtedly did much to strengthen certain traits of Mrs. Jewell's character. It threw her upon her own

resources and brought out that versatility of talent that was hers in so marked a degree. The emigration to the West, was to her a great trial. Surrounded at the East with the many branches of a large family, it tore her tender heart with anguish to be separated from them.

The beloved sisters, who had shared her every joy, the friends of childhood, the loved home among the beautiful Berkshire Hills and above all the honored father to whom she was ever most devotedly attached, were each ties of the strongest nature to bind her to the East.

Another and a more painful thought still, filled her with regret. Her children, the two older ones, especially, would suffer from the lack of schools and opportunities of culture, in a new country. They were of an age, twelve and fourteen, when these were beginning to be most needed. But the love of the wife triumphed over all other affections and without a murmur she left all else behind and followed her invalid husband into the wilds of Wisconsin.

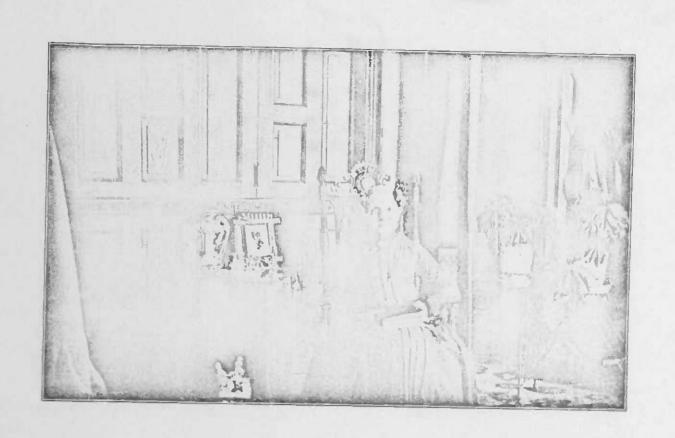
Here she found that her fears had not been exaggerated. A beautiful country, but entirely destitute of even the rudiments of civilization, no schools, no churches, no roads, forty miles from

MRS. MARY ANN ELIZABETH (RUSSELL) JEWELL.

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1813-1889.

From a photograph by her grandson, Phil. H. Sawyer, Feb. 1889.



a mill; even the matter of procuring the family flour was, in the unsettled condition of traveling, a most difficult one.

Forced, through the exigencies of the times to often throw open her house to the belated traveler, or feel that she was turning them out upon the bleak prairie, unable to procure suitable help, she found life at times most difficult and cares pressed heavily.

The Indian was still a frequent visitor and the bread box was often emptied by the trembling mother to pacify him. A younger sister, Charlotte, had preceded her to this state and afforded much comfort to the perplexed mother. However, her husband's speedy recovery of health brought happiness to the devoted wife and she applied herself with new energy to solving the problem of life under such difficulties as confronted our early settlers.

She divided her time between her family and her few neighbors, allowing nothing to interfere, however, with the regular instruction of her children, until such time as a school was organized. That they were prepared to enter the higher seminaries of learning at an early age was entirely due to her efforts.

Maria and William, the two older ones, being sent to Lawrence University to continue their studies, on the removal of the family to Algoma in 1848.

Here in this little village, Mrs. Jewell found many congenial friends. It is unusual in so small a place to find so many truly cultivated people as then gathered together in this new settlement. Young lawyers and doctors had brought from the East their youthful wives and full of enthusiasm began to organize a society of their own.

A Shakespeare Club was formed, a Book Club was added to the list of attractions. A former resident describes this as an ideal village. Here Mrs. Jewell's mental powers had full sway. Her conversational abilities were of a high order and men of culture enjoyed to the full her flow of language and quickness of repartee.

She often made use of flowery illustrations and her vivid descriptions of persons and places gave an unusual brilliancy to her conversation. Her indulgence in extravagant statements, sometimes called forth the following remark from her amused husband: "I have always heard that 'Consistency was a jewel,' but I never heard that it was Mrs. Jewell."

The love of poetry was with her a passion, although she seldom essayed to write in verse. Among her papers, after her death, was found a poem on her Golden Wedding, which took place October 1, 1883, that showed the serious view she took of life at the age of seventy years. As an essayist she was most successful and wrote occasionally for the papers. But it was as a letter writer that her friends will best remember her. The distance from her family friends, in those days of slow mail delivery, and the sisters, who, after marriage, were scattered throughout the states of Iowa, Kentucky, New York and Massachusetts caused many letters to circulate between them.

The occasional meetings at the old home in Connecticut renewed the intimacies and strong family affection prevailed. Letters were, in the early half of the last century, a luxury, when postage was twenty-five cents a letter, and more pains was taken with both the matter and manner of writing than in this day of the telegraph, the telephone and the type-writer.

Thus the long closely written pages in a clear legible hand-writing filled with a picture of the writer's daily life, and, above all, with the glimpse of a beautiful inner life, too rarely disclosed to the

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view of those we love, were eagerly welcomed by her absent friends, and read and re-read, and placed, oftentimes, among the treasures that are locked away in our most secret drawers.

To read some of these letters to-day, yellow with age, would give a better idea of the character which I am trying to describe, than my poor words can possibly succeed in doing. Of the unselfishness, which was, perhaps her strongest trait, of the naturalness, so free from affectation as to border almost at times upon childishness, and behind all, of the strong will and unflagging energy which made her what she was.

Her memory was a very retentive one. Even in later life, she would recite from the old English Reader, the whole of which in her childhood days she had memorized. Her favorite poems were ever at her command. The dates of history were as familiar as those of the present day, and her mastery of correct spelling was well illustrated when, at an old-fashioned Spelling Bee, given by the Congregational Church Society, which included the prominent lawyers, doctors, ministers and teachers of the city, she, at the age of 65, spelled them down, much to the delight of the

THE JEWELL HOMESTEAD,

To.

SALISBURY, CONN.



younger members of the contest and the dismay of her opponents.

As for family birthdays and anniversaries, she always bore them in mind. It was customary, not only in her own family but that of her husband's as well, to settle all disputes as to dates, by saying, "We will ask Aunt Mary Ann."

Mrs. Jewell was a most active worker in public affairs. In the church work, she ever took an active part and she will long be remembered by the older people of the First Congregational Church of Oshkosh of which she was for many years a member. During the Civil War of the Rebellion, she was President of the Ladies' Aid Society from its first organization. The work that was done for the Soldiers in camp and the Sanitary Commission, was greatly due to her persistent and well-directed efforts. Senator Sawyer, her old friend, said of her, "She had the most executive ability of any woman I ever knew."

To her neighbors, she was indeed "a friend in need"; to her dependents, one to be loved and revered, and to her family, one never to be forgotten.

It is not marvelous that her memory should be fragrant among those she has left behind, or

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that fond mothers should say of their offspring, "I believe she is going to be like Grandma Jewell."

Praise could go no farther.

The children born to Henry Chapin Jewell and Mary Ann Elizabeth, his wife, were:

- Maria Chapin, born Monday, August 11th, 1834; died Thursday, December 22d, 1853.
- 2. William Ezra, born Friday, September 9th, 1836; died Wednesday, August 8th, 1855, at Algoma, Wisconsin.
- 3. Mary Eleanor, born Sunday, July 3d, 1842, at Canaan, New York; married Tuesday, October 18th, 1864, Edgar Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

(See Sawyer Descent.)

4. Henry Augustus, born Tuesday, November 7th, 1843; married Tuesday, May 14th, 1867, Coraline Wickwire, born Tuesday, August 27th, 1839; died Thursday, January 31st, 1884.

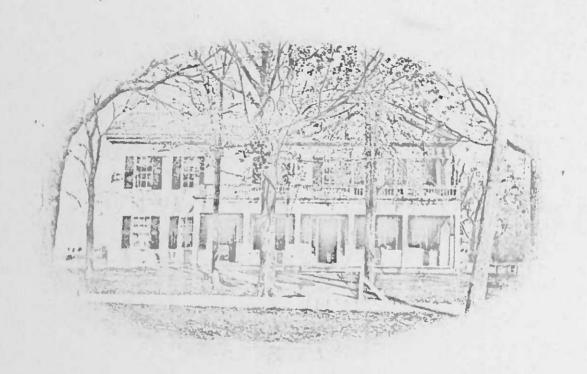
RESIDENCE OF HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL,

10

BUILT IN 1854.

300 WEST ALGOMA STREET. OSHKOSH, WIS.,

NOW OCCUPIED BY HIS SON, HENRY A. JEWELL.



- 5. Catharine Russell, born Friday, July 11th, 1845; died Sunday, July 27th, 1845.
- 6. Robert Graham, born Friday, April 6th, 1849; died Saturday, September 1st, 1849.
- Graham Badgley, born Wednesday,
 October 6th, 1858; died Thursday,
 August 18th, 1859.

The children born to Henry Augustus Jewell (4) and Coraline Wickwire, his wife, were:

- Helen Coraline, born Thursday, June 3d, 1869; died Tuesday, September 7th, 1869.
- 2. Alice Mary, born Friday, May 31st, 1872.
- 3. Graham Henry, born Sunday, August 10th, 1873; died Sunday, November 9th, 1873.
- 4. Henrietta, born Wednesday, November 17th, 1880.
- 5. Edgar Wickwire, born Saturday, August 18th, 1883.

- 5: Catharine Rossell, born Friday, July 11th, 1845; died Burchy, July 29th, 1845.
- 6. Robert Graham, burn Friday, Aprill 6th, 1849; died Sameday, September 1st, 1849.
- 7. October 6th, 1838; died Thursday, August 18th, 1859.

The children burn to Henry Augustus Jewell (4) and Coreline Wickwire, his wife, were;

- Helen Corsline, been Thursday, June 3d, 1869; died Tunday, September 7th, 1869.
- a. Alice Mary, born Friday, May grat,
- Graham Henry, born Sunday, August 10th, 1875; died Sunday, November 9th, 1875.
- 4. Henrietta, born Wednesday, November 17th, 1880.
- 5. Edgar Wickwire, born Samuday, August 18th, 1883.

MRS. WILLIAM PEW RUSSELL

10

(ELEANOR H. DUTCHER.)

AE. 65,

1788—1856.



Fp



THE DUTCHER > > > >

From certain deeds which exist, and bear date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1720, it appears that certain lands were purchased in Weatogue, or Witoge, as it is sometimes spelled, in the county of Litchfield, Connecticut, from William Gaylord and Stephen Noble, of New Milford, Connecticut, by the heads of three Dutch families, who came into the colony from Livingston Manor, Province of New York, and commenced the settlement of Weatogue.

The heads of these three families were Abraham Van Dusen, William White, and Ruloff Dutcher.

They were men of substance, and Dutcher, especially, was well equipped with this world's goods. He had been an extensive land-owner in New York, and brought with him evidences of his thrift and plenty.

Judge Church says in his memorial of Litch-field county, speaking of the old highways: "Previous to the act of incorporation there were no public roads here, yet there were some well-defined paths.

"The most used among them was the one leading from Dutcher's, in Weatogue and following, as I suppose, the general direction of the present highway to Furnace village. In investigating some titles, some years ago, of lands in Weatogue, I found the prominent description of one corner of a tract to be 'Christopher's canoe place,' and I infer therefore, that this was a well known crossing, and near to the present residence of Ruloff Dutcher in Canaan."

Ruloff Dutcher had some eight children, namely:

Christian, Cornelius, Margaret, Christopher, HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL.



St.C. Irwell

Johannes, Gabriel, and Ruloff.

This Ruloff was Captain Ruloff Dutcher who married Catherine (surname unobtainable), and had the following children:

Jane, Catherine, Ruloff, and Christian.

Ruloff, number three, born on the second day of the eighth month, 1751, and deceased on the first of December, 1809, married Polly Nichols. Miss Nichols was a daughter of Caleb Nichols and Deborah Hitchcock.

He evidently had several children, some of whom died in childhood. One, named Eleanor, born in 1782, on the eighteenth of April, died aged about six years. He had a son, William B., born April 4th, 1784, and another daughter, born September 3d, 1788, whom he named also, Eleanor, doubtless in memory of the first daughter of that name, who died as we have seen.

This second daughter, Eleanor, married the Hon. William Pew Russell, and died on the ninth day of February, 1856.

For

Her daughter, Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell, born the 23d of December, 1813, married on the first of October, 1833, Henry Chapin Jewell.

Mrs. Jewell died on the 23d of June, 1889, and was the mother of seven children, the two surviving at the present date (1902) being Mary Eleanor, the wife of Edgar Philetus Sawyer, and Henry Augustus Jewell.



CHARLES CURRY CHASE.



10



THE CHASE > > > > >

It is one of the interesting facts in genealogy, that we often find in investigating the English history of some American families, that while in the New World, the transplanted stock took root, and has vigorously flourished to the present day, the main stem, in the Mother-land, has died out root and branch.

Among some of the families of which this is true, we find that of Chase.

Scarcely any other family has been the subject of so thorough an investigation as has this ancient one, at the hands of skilled searchers.

Every record in the old land bearing on the

family history was patiently gone through, copied and preserved.

The primary reason for this special Chase search, covering as it did much territory, and involving great outlay, was a tradition, that a large sum of money lay unclaimed, awaiting but the proof of heirship, for distribution.

Of course, this was but one of the strange stories of its kind, which starts no one knows where, and leads to a destination as indefinite.

It had, however, in this instance, one good result, that it first furnished a stimulus for a search, and that when unmercenary and intelligent men undertook the search, it was carried out along the very best lines that could be pursued.

The decisive investigation for genealogical reasons only, was conducted by Mr. Horatio Gates Somerby; who, while his searches in some instances, or rather his conclusions from some of his searches in certain directions can not always be trusted, still in the Chase matter he was both accurate and painstaking in arriving at the facts.

Carefully, for many years, he hunted through every county in England for signs of the family: and when detected, he, with the pertinacity of a sleuth hound, followed them to their source. MRS. CHARLES CURRY CHASE.

(MARIA MELVINA SAWYER.)



Again and again was he met by disappointment, and failure in placing where he pertained, the Settler of Newbury.

Ultimately, after a fruitless search of the seaboard shires, he came to a place called Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, and there found among the entries of the parish registers, and amid a numerous list of Chases, the names and dates which pertained to one family of Chase in particular, of the manor of Hundrich, parish of Chesham.

These names are as follows:

- 1. Thomas Chase, of Hundrich.
- 2. Richard Chase, baptized Thursday, August 3d, 1542; married Sunday, April 16th, 1564, Joan Bishop.

Their children were:

- Robert Chase, baptized Sunday, September 2d, 1565.
- 3. Henry Chase, baptized Sunday, August 10th, 1567.
- 3- Lydia Chase, baptized Sunday, October 4th, 1573.
- 3. Ezekiel Chase, baptized Monday, April 23d, 1576.
- 3. Dorcas Chase, baptized Sunday, March 2d, 1578.

- 3. AQUILA Chase, baptized Sunday, August 14th, 1580.
- 3. Jason Chase, baptized Sunday, January 13th, 1583.
- 3. Thomas Chase, baptized Sunday, July 18th, 1585.
- 3. Abigail Chase, baptized Friday, January 12th, 1588.
- 3. Mordecai Chase, baptized Saturday, July 31st, 1591.

It is claimed, and so far the claim has never been impeached, that no where else does the name Aquila occur in the English records. At least up to the present writing, this name has not been found connected with that of Chase, saving as noted above.

From this fact, genealogists are inclined to regard its occurrence as establishing the identity of the English family of Chases of Chesham, with that of the American branch of Newbury, in New England.

Thus it seems clear that this Aquila, who is recorded as having been baptized on Sunday, August the 14th, 1580, would be the father of the emigrant Aquila, who is on our records as having

been born in 1618, and in full accord with the early tradition of the family, that the latter was named from his father.

This Aquila who appears on the Chesham records, married Sarah ————, and had issue, two sons, Thomas and Aquila: the latter born as we have noted 1618.

This Aquila, second, was along with his brother, Thomas, one of the settlers of Hampton; but he appears about the year 1646, as having removed to Newbury, and there was the recipient of several grants of land.

He followed also the sea, and was master of a vessel, making several voyages. He was prominent in his town, and evinced those traits which have been markedly characteristic of the Chase name in the old land and the new.

On or about Monday, the 19th of September, 1670, he made his will. His death is recorded as occurring on Wednesday, the 27th of December of the following year.

His wife's name was Ann Wheeler; she was the daughter of John Wheeler. The children of this marriage were:

- 1. Sarah, born
- 2. Ann, born Tuesday, July 6th, 1647.

- Priscilla, born Wednesday, March 14th, 1649.
- Mary, born Monday, February 3d, 1651.
- 5. Aquila, born Monday, September 6th, 1652.
- 6. Thomas, born Tuesday, July 25th, 1654.
- 7. John, born Friday, November 2d, 1655.
- 8. Elizabeth, born Sunday, September 13th, 1657.
- 9. Ruth, born Sunday, March 18th, 1660.
- 10. Daniel, born Monday, December 9th,
- 11. Moses, born Thursday, December 24th, 1663.

Moses Chase (11) was born December 24-27 as above, and was an Ensign in the Essex regiment, of Newbury, Massachusetts.

He married Ann Follansby, and had Moses, who was born Friday, January 20th, 1688, and married Elizabeth Welles, or Wells. Their son,

JEWELL SPERRY CHASE,

DAUGHTER OF

CHARLES CURRY

AND

MARIA MELVINA SAWYER CHASE.





Seth, was born Monday, November 21st, 1715, and married for his first wife Elizabeth Bartlett.

To them was born a son,

Josiah, Saturday, February 20th, 1748. His first wife dying, he married as his second wife, Hannah Goddard, and had issue,

John, born Thursday, June 3d, 1779.

John Chase married Roxana Thompson, and had a son,

Samuel Thompson, born Wednesday, February 19th, 1817.

Samuel Thompson Chase married Henrietta Sperry, and had

Charles Curry, born Saturday, May 21st, 1859. He married on Wednesday, June 2d, 1886, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Maria Melvina Sawyer.

Their children are,

- 1. Jewell Sperry Chase, born August 28th, 1888.
- 2. Prescott Sawyer Chase, born April 20th, 1899; died February 1st, 1900.
- Mary Henrietta Chase, born September 2d, 1892; died September 9th, 1892.

Seth, was born Monday, November 21st, 1315, and married for his first wife Edizabeth Burtlett.

Fo then was born a con

Josiah, Saturday, February 20th, 1748. His first wife dying, he married as his second wife, Hannah Goddard, and had muse.

John, born Thursday, June 3d, 1779.

John Chase married Rossus Thompson, and

Samuel Thompson, born Wednesday, February

Samuel Thompson Chare married Hamton

Charles Curry, bom Saturday, May 21th, 1850, at He matried on Wednesday, June 1d, 1850, at Ochkoult, Wiscomin, Nuris Melvins Sawyer.

Their children are,

- 1. Jewell Sperry Chare, born August 28th, 1888.
- 2. Prescott Sawyer Chase, born April 20th, 1899; died February 1st, 1900.
- 3. Mary Henrietzs Chate, born September 28, 1892; died September 21h, 1892.



THE UPHAM & DESCENT,*

The Upham or Uphome family trace from Richard Uphome, Gentleman, who was living in Bricton, Devonshire, in the year 1523, and was a representative of one of those old families of the West Coast, evidences of whose presence is traced in the early records of the shire.

His son John Uppom, of Eatenton, Bricton, Devon, married Joan ——. The date of his birth and of that of his wife are lacking; but

^{*}For an excellent sketch of Governor Upham, and the ascending line, the reader is referred to the Upham Genealogy, a copy of which is in the State Historical Society Library.

his death occurred in 1584, and hers on April 29th, 1608. Their son,

Richard, who was the first to spell the name Upham, in which form it has descended to us, was born in Bricton, date lost, and died and was buried there the 19th of December, 1635. His wife Maria was buried there the 26th of July 1634.

John Upham, their son, and the Settler, is thought to have been born at Bricton in 1597, and we find record of his marriage on the 1st of November 1626, to Elizabeth Slade. They emigrated to New England, and he is recorded as dying at Malden, Massachusetts, on February 25th, 1681.

He was the father of the brave and celebrated Lieutenant Phineas Upham, who was born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, was Lieutenant of the fourth company of the Massachusetts Regiment, which was under the leadership of the intrepid Captain Isaac Johnson of Roxbury, in the Great Swamp Fight, and shortly after Captain Johnson was killed, Lieutenant Upham, who had succeeded him in command, received also a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died, after a lingering illness, the following October,

1676. He had served likewise under Captain Wayte in King Philip's war, and in the Plymouth company, under Captain Gorham.

Lieutenant Upham married on the 14th of April, 1658, Ruth Wood, born about 1636, and died January 18th, 1696-7. Their son,

John Upham, was born December 9th, 1666, at Malden, Massachusetts, and married in 1688, Abigail Hayward (Howard) a daughter of Samuel Hayward. She died the 23d of August, 1717. Mr. Upham deceased June 9th, 1733, at Malden.

Samuel Upham, their son, was born at Malden in 1691, and removed to Leicester, Massachusetts, and married in 1714–15, Mary Grover, daughter of Lazarus Grover. The will of Samuel Upham bears date the 1st of February, 1761. The date of his death is not found.

Jonathan Upham, son of above, who was born, probably at Malden, in 1724, lived at Leicester, Charlton and Brimfield, Massachusetts, and married as his second wife, a Mrs. or Miss Corbin, about 1753. Mrs. Upham died in April 1816: her husband having predeceased her, March 30th, 1802.

Jonathan Upham, Jr., born on February 27th, 1759, lived in Brimfield and Holland, Massachu-

setts. He married Sarah, daughter of Ezekiel Upham, born September 6th, 1761, and died November 24th, 1850. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and served with the usual dash and bravery characteristic of his blood and lineage. He died the 2d of April, 1840. His son,

Alvin Upham, was born August 2d, 1799, in Holland, Massachusetts, lived in Westminster, and removed to Niles, Michigan, where he died in 1852. In 1827 he married Sarah Derby, born February 26th, 1800, and died at Racine, Wisconsin, September 1878.

They were the parents of the Hon. William Henry Upham, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, born at Westminster, Massachusetts, May 3d, 1841. He married Mary C. Kelley. Their daughter,

Caroline Lucy, born December 30th, 1874, married November 12th, 1896, Philetus Horace Sawyer, son of Edgar P. and Mary Eleanor Jewell Sawyer, born October 25th, 1873.

They have a daughter, Kathryn Upham, born October 3d, 1899.



NOTE ON HALSALL.

(See page 150.)

The main line of this family married into the Molineaux, Barlows, and other respectable and honorable families: and the females to the Ogles, Irelands, Torbockes, etc.: and by the pedigrees in the Heralds' College (C37) we further learn that the females connected themselves with the Holmes, the Ecclestons of Eccleston, and in one pedigree, of two daughters, said to be of Sir Thomas or Hugo and Jane Stanley, the one was married to Gabriel Hesketh and the other to one of the Osbaldestones; but in all the pedigrees of this family not a second son is named except he inherited his brother's estates. By the visitations of 1598 and 1613 we find that the main line of this ancient family ended in the two daughters Elizabeth and Bridget. The arms by the former alliance of an heiress passing with the same into the family of Prescott.

CHAUNCY NOTE.

(See page 260.)

The wife of the Rev. Doctor Chauncy, President of Harvard, was Catherine Eyre, derived of the ancient family of Le Heyer, of Wedhampton, Wilts. For full descent see Chart in loc. Le Heyer.





HERALDIC INDEX.

Gules, a lion rampant or, armed and

langued azure.

- ALBINI. William III., (A. D. 1200).

 Gules, four lozenges conjoined in fess, argent.
- 3. ALGOR, Earl of Leicester.
 Or, an eagle displayed, sable.
- 4. BANASTRE. Gules, three chevrons, argent.
- 5. BOLD. Argent, a griffin segreant sable, beaked and taloned or.

Crest. Out of a coronet gules, a demi-griffin issuant sable, wings expanded, or.

For

6. BOYCE. Argent, on a bend sable, three cinquefoils or.

Crest. A star of six points, or, within a crescent, argent.

7. CHASE. Gules, four crosses flory, two and two argent, on a canton, or, a lion passant, azure.

Crest. A lion rampant sable, holding between the paws a cross flory or.

8. CHAUNCY. (Barons of Scirpenbeck)
Gules, a cross patée, argent; on a
chief or, a leopard, passant, azure.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, or, a griffin's head gules, between two wings azure, the inner parts of the wings gules.

- 9. COCKERELL. Argent, on a fess sable, three lions rampant of the first.
- 10. COLUMBERS, Allen de. Gules, a bend or.
- fleur-de-lis, argent.
- 12. DE BEAUMONT. Gules, a cinquefoil ermine, pierced of the field.
- 13. DE CLARE, Gilbert. Azure, capreolis plenum argent.

- DE CLARE, Richard ("Strongbow").

 Or, three chevrons gules, a label of five points azure.
- 15. D'ESPEC. Gules, three Catherine wheels, argent.
- 16. DE GRANTMESNIL. Gules, a pale or.
- 17. DE GUADER. Per pale, or et sable, a bend vairé.
- 18. DE ROS. Gules, three water bougets argent.
- 19. DE SENLIS (St. Liz). Per pale, indented, argent et azure.
- 20. DE TAILBOIS. Or, a saltier gules; on a chief of the second, three escallops of the first.
- 21. DE TOENI. Argent, a maunch gules.
- 22. DE VALOINES. Paly, wavy of six, argent et gules.
- 23. DE VERMANDOIS. Azure, semée of fleur-de-lis or.
- 24. DE VERMANDOIS. Same, with the addition of a label of three points or.
- 25: DE WARENNE. Chekere de or e de azure.

26. GRAHAM. Or, on a chief sable, three escallops of the field.

Crest. A falcon, ppr. beaked and armed or, killing a stork, argent, armed gules.

27. EYRE. Wedhampton, Wilts.

Argent, on a chevron sable, three quatrefoils or.

Crest. On a cap of maintenance, ppr., a booted and armed leg, couped at the thigh quarterly, (sometimes per pale, argent et gules) argent et sable, spurr or.

Motto. Virtus sola invicta.

- 28. FITZ-PIERS. Quarterly or and gules, an inescutcheon sable.
- 29. GIFFARD, Earl of Buckingham. Gules, three lions passant in pale, argent.
- 30. GIFFARD (GIFFORD) Ralph. Same as above.

Crest. An arm couped at elbow vested or, charged with two bars, wavy, azure, holding in the hand ppr., a buck's head, cabossed gules.

31. HALSALL. Argent, three dragons' heads erased at the neck, azure.

- 32. HARRINGTON of Wolfe Edge (Wolfgange) Norhants.
 Sable, a fret, argent.
- 33. HESKETH. Argent, on a bend sable, three garbs, or.
- 34. HOLLAND. In a field azure florete argent, a lion rampant guardant argent. (Azure, semée de lis, a lion rampant guardant argent.)
- 35. HOGHTON (HOUGHTON) ancient:

 Argent, three bars sable. (Derived from the Leas, Q. v.)
- 36. HORNER. Argent, three bugle horns sable, garnished or.
- 37. HUTT. Gules, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, argent.
- 38. IRELAND. Gules, six fleurs-de-lis argent, 3, 2, 1; a crescent for difference.
- 39. LEA. Argent, three bars sable.
- 40. LE BIGOD. Or, a cross gules. (Scut. aureu. crux gul.)
- 41. LEVENTHORPE. Argent, a bend gabony gules et sable, between two cotises of the second.

- 42. MARESCHALL, William earl of Pembroke. Per pale, or et vert, a lion rampant, queue fourchée, gules, c. c.
- 43. MERETON. Argent, three bends, azure.
- 44. MOLLINEAUX. Azure, a cross moline, or.
- 45. NEVILLE. Gules, a saltier, argent.
- 46. PLANTAGENET, Hameline. Semée of France and a bordure of England.
- 47. PRESCOTT. Sable, a chevron between three owls, argent, two and one.

Crest. A cubit arm couped, erect, vested red, cuffed ermine, the hand holding a cresset or pitch-pot, sable, flamed ppr.

- 48. RADCLIFFE (RATCLIFFE) Argent, two bends engrailed, sable.
- 49. STANDISH. Azure, three standing dishes, argent, 2 and 1.

Crest. An owl, with a rat in its talons, all ppr.

- 50. STANLEY of Hooton. Argent on a bend azure, three stags' heads cabossed, or, the tongue hanging out, gules.
- STILL. Sable, guttée d'eau, three roses, argent.

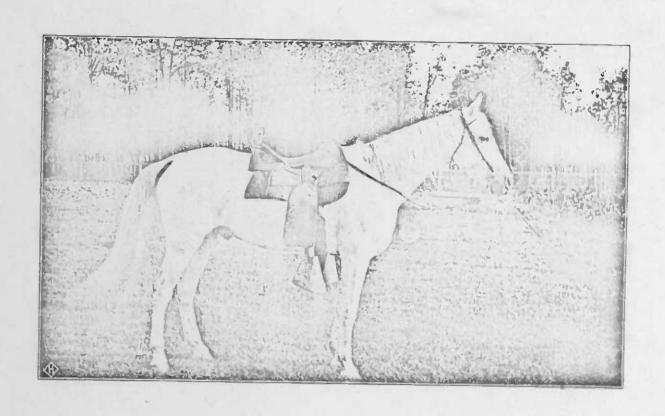
Crest. A stork, argenf.

- 52. TRAFFORD of Trafford. Argent, a griffin segreant, gules: holding with his talons, and supporting with his dexter foot, an escutcheon azure, with an eagle displayed argent.
- 53. TRUSBUT. (A. D. 1066.) Azure, a cross formée or: a label of five points gules.
- 54. TRUSBUT. (A. D. 1120.) Azure, a Catherine wheel, or.
- 55. UMFRAVILLE. Gules, a cinquefoil or, pierced of the field, within eight crosses pattée, in orle of the last.
 - Crests. 1. Out of a mural crown gules, a griffin's head issuant, ermine.
 - 2. Out of a ducal coronet, or, an eagle's head argent.
- 56. WALTON. Argent, a bend engrailed sable, between four fleurs-de-lis, gules, 2 and 2.
- 57. WELSH. Argent, a fess gules, a border engrailed, sable.

	53.
pierced of the field, within cight	
crosses parties in orle of the last.	
mine	
eagle's fiend argent.	
WALTON. Argent, a bette engralled at-	
WELSH. Argent, a fee gules, a bonder	57.
engrailed, sable.	

"SILVER,"

THE FAVORITE SADDLE HORSE OF EDGAR P. SAWYER.





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